



2014 NEEDS AND ASSETS REPORT

NORTH PIMA REGIONAL PARTNERSHIP COUNCIL



FIRST THINGS FIRST

Ready for School. Set for Life.

2014 Needs and Assets Report First Things First North Pima Regional Partnership Council

August 10, 2014

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August 10, 2014

Message from the Chair:

The past two years have been rewarding for the First Things First North Pima Regional Partnership Council, as we delivered on our mission to build better futures for young children and their families. During the past year, we have touched many lives.

The First Things First North Pima Regional Partnership Council will continue to advocate and provide opportunities as indicated throughout this report.

Our strategic direction has been guided by the Needs and Assets reports, specifically created for the North Pima Region in 2012 and the new 2014 report. The Needs and Assets reports are vital to our continued work in building a truly integrated early childhood system for our young children and our overall future. The North Pima Regional Council would like to thank our Needs and Assets vendor team, Donelson Consulting LLC, for their knowledge, expertise, and analysis of the North Pima Region. The new report will help guide our decisions as we continue to positively impact the lives of young children and their families within the North Pima Region.

The First Things First North Pima Regional Partnership Council remains committed to meeting the needs of young children by providing essential services and advocating for social change.

Thanks to our dedicated staff, volunteers, and community partners First Things First is making a real difference in the lives of our youngest citizens throughout the entire state.

Thank you for your continued support.

Sincerely,

Scott Ingram, Chair

INTRODUCTORY SUMMARY AND ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The way in which children develop from infancy into well-functioning members of society will always be a critical subject matter. Understanding the processes of early childhood development is crucial to our ability to foster each child's optimal development and is fundamental to all aspects of wellbeing in our communities, society, and the State of Arizona.

This Needs and Assets Report for the North Pima Region provides a clear statistical analysis and helps us in understanding the needs, gaps, and assets for young children and points to ways in which children and families can be supported. The needs young children and families face are outlined in the executive summary and documented in further detail in the full report.

The First Things First North Pima Regional Partnership Council recognizes the importance of investing in young children and empowering parents, grandparents, and caregivers to advocate for services and programs within the region. This report provides basic data points that will aid the Regional Council's decisions and funding allocations, while building a truly comprehensive statewide early childhood system

Acknowledgments:

The First Things First North Pima Regional Partnership Council owes special gratitude to the agencies and key stakeholders who participated in numerous work sessions and community forums throughout the past two years. The success of First Things First was due, in large measure, to the contributions of numerous individuals who gave their time, skill, support, knowledge, and expertise.

To the current and past members of the North Pima Regional Partnership Council, your dedication, commitment, and passion have guided the work occurring in the region, making an impact in the lives of young children and families. Our continued work will foster the building of a truly comprehensive early childhood system, which will improve school readiness of young children within the region and across the entire state.

We also want to thank the Arizona Department of Economic Security and the Arizona Child Care Resource and Referral, the Arizona Department of Health Services and the Arizona State Immunization Information System, the Arizona Department of Education and School Districts across the State of Arizona, the American Community Survey, the Arizona Head Start Association, the Office of Head Start, and Head Start and Early Head Start Programs across the State of Arizona, and the Arizona Health Care Cost Containment System for their contributions of data to this report.

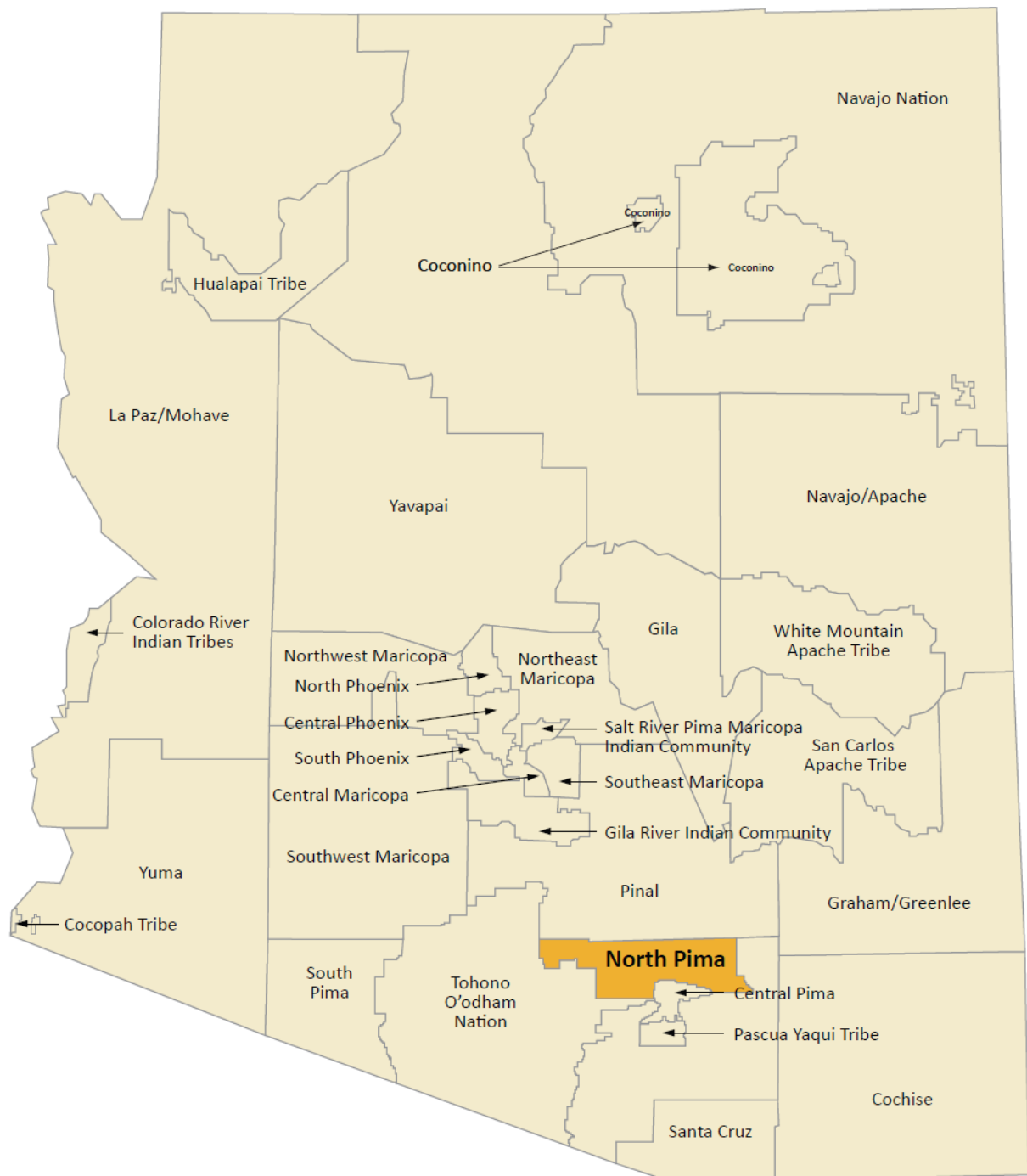


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Executive Summary

This report highlights key population, socioeconomic, health and economic indicators that pertain to children birth through age five and their families in the North Pima region. A comprehensive list of demographic indicators specific to each zip code is available in Part Two of this report (the Zip Code Fact Box Resource Guide).

The North Pima Region Geography

The North Pima region has a diverse geography that includes 14 inhabited zip codes with metropolitan, retirement, suburban and rural areas. It includes the Catalina Mountains and the Northern Foothills section of Tucson. The northwest portion of this region -- especially the towns of Marana and Oro Valley -- experienced rapid growth in recent years.

Population

- The 2010 Census reports that the population of the First Things First North Pima region was 265,545. This is 19 percent higher than the population of 222,661 reported in the 2000 Census, showing the region's strong growth.
- The number of children birth through age five for the North Pima region in 2010 was 15,361, up 7 percent from 14,332 reported in the 2000 Census. Children in this age group currently comprise 6 percent of the regional population.¹
- Approximately two thirds of children born in the North Pima region in 2012 were white (67 percent), significantly more than both the Pima County rate of 43 percent and state rate of 45 percent, as reported by the Arizona Department of Health's Vital Statistics Office. As for ethnicity, the region's proportion of Hispanic/Latino children was much lower than that of the county and state. Hispanic/Latino births made up 23 percent of all North Pima births in 2012, while Hispanic/Latino births in 2012 represented 45 percent of all Pima County births and 39 percent of all births statewide.
- The number of births in the North Pima region increased slightly between 2010 and 2012, according to the Arizona Department of Health's Vital Statistics Office. In both 2010 and 2011, 2,250 children were born in the region; 2,320 children were born in 2012.

¹ Population counts published in the Regional Needs and Assets reports may vary from those provided by First Things First. First Things First's population methodology is based on 2010 Census Blocks while Donelson Consulting utilized the 2010 Census Zip Code Tabulation Areas; see Appendix E for a description of the geographies used to define the region and communities within the region.

Social and Economic Circumstances

- Poverty disproportionately impacts young children in the North Pima region, Pima County and statewide, according to the 2007-2011 ACS. Approximately 6 percent of the general population in the North Pima region lived in poverty, compared to 17 percent in Pima County and 16 percent in the state. In contrast, approximately 12 percent of children birth through age five lived in poverty in the North Pima region. In Pima County, 27 percent of children in this age group endured poverty, as did 26 percent of children in this age group throughout the state.
- Child poverty for children birth through age five in the North Pima region has increased over time. The 2007-2011 American Community Survey estimated the regional early childhood poverty rate at 12 percent, which is a six percent increase over the rate of 6 percent reported in the 2000 Census.
- According to the 2008-2012 ACS, 42 percent of mothers in Pima County and 44 percent of mothers in Tucson were unmarried, more than the state average of 38 percent. Among unmarried mothers in Pima County, 29 percent had less than a high school diploma compared to 11 percent of married mothers.

Early Childhood Education and Child Care

- In Pima County, the 2008-2012 ACS reported that 53 percent of children birth through age five living with both parents had both parents in the workforce (22,595) and 77 percent of children living with one parent had that parent in the workforce (22,476 children). These children with working parents, about 45,071, need some type of child care. Child care may also be needed for the children of non-working parents who are trying to find employment or who are attending school.
- Regulated child care and education providers include ADHS licensed centers, ADHS certified group homes, and DES certified family homes. Unregulated providers are not licensed or certified by any agency. The FTF North Pima region had 127 child care and education providers in December 2013 registered with the Child Care Resource and Referral database, a 13 percent increase over the 111 providers registered in December 2011. Among regulated providers in 2013, 89 were ADHS licensed centers, 11 were ADHS certified group homes, and 19 were DES certified family homes. In addition, 8 providers were unregulated homes.
- Capacity among providers has increased recently, as they are able to care for substantially more children than reported in the 2012 Needs and Assets Report. The maximum authorized capacity of all care and education providers in December 2013 was about 11,398 compared to the 8,136 slots that were reported to be authorized in December 2011. If one

assumes that 80 percent of that capacity is used for children birth through age five, licensed and certified providers in the North Pima region had slots for an estimated 9,118 children in this age group in December 2013. That is, licensed and certified providers had the capacity to provide care for 59 percent of the 15,361 estimated children birth through age five in the region. This is a substantially higher than the 42 percent reported in the 2012 Needs and Assets Report.

- Due to the economic recession and declines in state revenues, the state legislature reduced many family support programs including child care subsidies. From January 2010 to January 2012, the number of families eligible for the child care subsidy decreased by 17 percent throughout both the state and county and by 15 percent in the North Pima region. In response to the cuts, the North Pima Regional Partnership Council is expending funds on providing scholarships to children through Quality First enrolled providers.
- Quality First (QF) is one of the cornerstone systemic strategies of First Things First to improve access to high quality early learning and care settings for children birth through age five. As of December 2013, there were 31 QF enrolled providers in the region.
- The average cost of full-time care across all providers in the region in December 2013 ranged from \$154 per week for infant care to \$138 per week for the care of four-to-five-year-olds. Infant care in licensed centers was \$195 per week on average, compared with \$157 per week for four-to-five-year-olds. In DES certified homes, infant care cost \$134 per week on average, compared to \$128 per week for four- to five-year-olds.

Family Supports

- In the North Pima region, 85 children, or less than one percent (0.6 percent) of the 15,363 children birth through age five, received TANF (or cash assistance) benefits. This proportion is lower than that of Pima County (3 percent) and the state (2 percent). TANF enrollments have declined across the state in recent years due to state legislative actions to restrict program benefits.
- In the North Pima region, Pima County and Arizona, the proportion of children receiving Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) benefits in January 2012 was significantly higher than for TANF benefits. Approximately 5,267 children birth through age five were receiving nutritional assistance in the North Pima region in January 2012, or 34 percent of the children in this age group. In Pima County, 42 percent of children in this age group received the SNAP benefit, as did 40 percent of these children statewide in January 2012.

- In January 2012, 1,668 children birth through age four were enrolled in the Women, Infants and Children Program (WIC) program in the North Pima region. This represents 80 percent of the 2,096 children who were eligible for the program.
- The North Pima Regional Partnership Council has been implementing a combined strategy of in-home parenting education (home visitation) and community-based parenting education in order to increase service accessibility for families in collaboration with the community partners it funds to provide these services.
- The North Pima Regional Partnership Council has implemented multiple service coordination and collaboration strategies, both within the region and cross-regionally with other FTF councils. These strategies seek to inform the greater community of the importance of early childhood education, health and development, increase the capacity and infrastructure for early childhood education and care, deliver parent education and family support services to families of young children and deliver innovative professional development for child care and education professionals.

Health

- The North Pima region has slightly more positive prenatal health indicators than Pima County and the state. Data from the Arizona Department of Health's Vital Statistics Office show that the region's 2012 pre-term birth rate, at 8 percent, is slightly less than the rate of 9 percent for the county and state. Approximately 3 percent of pregnant mothers in the region in 2012 reported smoking, slightly less than the 4 percent in the county and state. In 2012, fewer than 25 mothers (less than one percent) in the region lacked prenatal care, similar to the county and state rates of 1 percent.
- Indicators relating to family structure and poverty put the North Pima region in a better position than the county and state. Arizona Department of Health's Vital Statistics for 2012 reveal that in the North Pima region, 27 percent of mothers giving birth were not married compared to 44 percent for the county and 45 percent for the state. The North Pima region had a much lower rate of births to teen mothers (5 percent in 2012) than the county (9 percent) and state (9 percent). The region's share of publicly funded births through AHCCCS, at 30 percent, was much lower than the county rate of 52 percent and the state rate of 53 percent.
- Immunization rates for the North Pima region in 2012 were similar to those of the county and slightly higher than the state average. Approximately 73 percent of children in the North Pima region completed immunizations for the 12-24 month series, compared to 74 percent in the county and 69 percent in the state. About 54 percent of children ages 19-35 months in the region completed the immunization series in 2012, compared to 55 percent for the county and 48 percent for the state.

Conclusion

The North Pima region is made up of diverse communities whose families with young children vary in their capacities, resources and needs. Despite affluence in communities like the Catalina Foothills, the data presented in Part Two of this report (the Zip Code Fact Box Resource Guide) show significant variation in terms of need on a range of indicators throughout the North Pima region. Children and families in unincorporated rural communities such as Rillito, Catalina and Picture Rocks have significant socio-economic needs.

In response to this challenge, the North Pima Regional Partnership Council over the past six years has sought to fund strategies to coordinate services and build capacity for early childhood care, education and support services. Through partnering with service delivery organizations, the North Pima Regional Partnership Council has sought to create a seamless system of services for families and children that builds trust among community members and provides crucial services, especially in the more remote places of this region. The council's funding strategies and partnerships demonstrate an ongoing commitment to impact the care, health and educational needs of children birth through five years of age in the North Pima region.

Approach to the Report

This is the fourth Needs and Assets report conducted on behalf of the First Things First North Pima Regional Partnership Council. It fulfills the requirement of ARS Title 8, Chapter 13, Section 1161, to submit a biennial report to the Arizona Early Childhood Health and Development Board detailing the assets, coordination opportunities and unmet needs of children birth through age five and their families in the region. The information in the report is designed to serve as a resource for members of the North Pima Regional Partnership Council to inform and enhance planning and decision-making regarding strategies, activities and funding allocations for early childhood development, education and health.

The report has two parts. Part One provides an update of selected data regarding demographic characteristics of the region's children birth through age five and their families; the early care, development and health systems; as well as selected services and assets available to children and families. Part Two presents data trends for the most relevant information available at the zip code level. This is intended to be used as a fact finder resource guide to help inform and target strategies, activities and funding allocations at the most local level possible. The introduction to this section contains a key to the fact boxes to assist in understanding and interpreting the numbers.

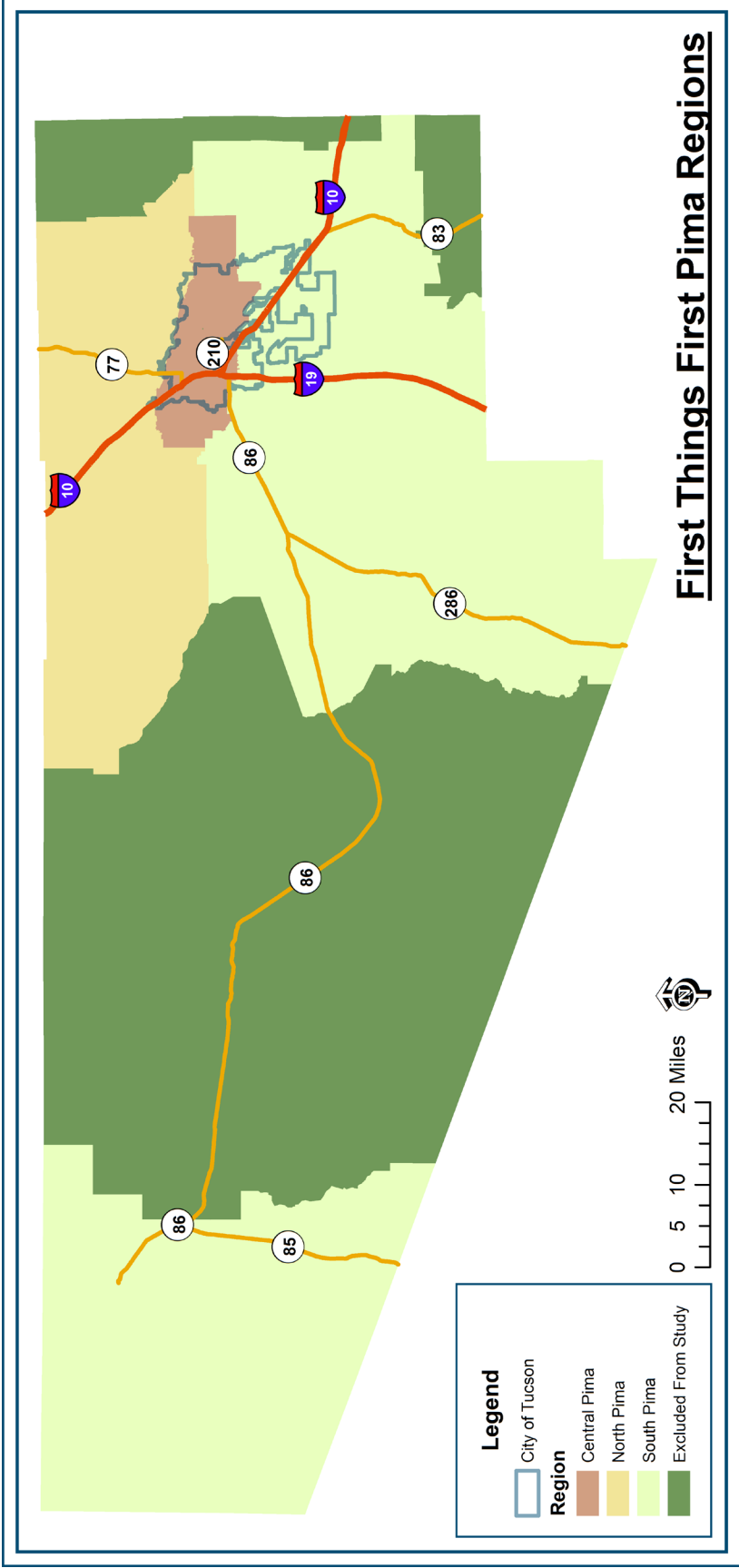
Wherever possible, data throughout the report are provided specifically for the North Pima region, and are often presented alongside data for Pima County and the State of Arizona for comparative purposes. The report contains data from state and local agencies and organizations. A special request for data was made to the following state agencies by First Things First on behalf of the consultants: Arizona Department of Education (ADE), Arizona Department of Economic Security (DES), Arizona Department of Health Services (ADHS), and First Things First itself. Much of the data in this report derive from these sources.

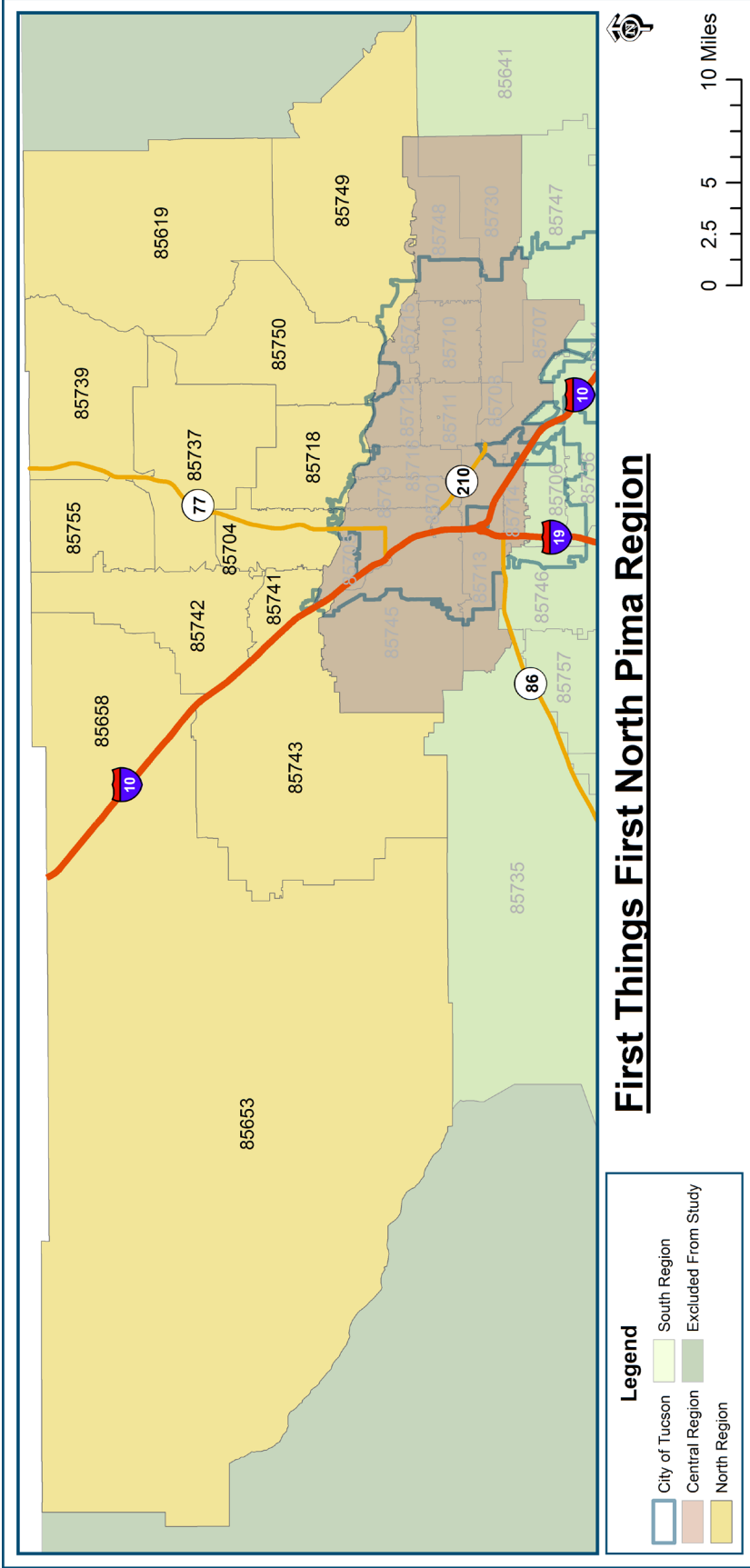
The primary sources of demographic information are the 2000 Census, the 2010 Census, and two sets of estimates from the American Community Survey (ACS): data from 2007-2011 for poverty estimates and from 2007-2011 and 2008-2012 for additional socio-demographic updates. Because of a significant change in the 2010 Census methodology, many of the indicators previously collected in the long form of the decennial census are no longer being collected in the census (income, education, and other important demographic characteristics). The ACS is now the only source available for many of these indicators. However, because of the way ACS samples from the population, margins of error for numbers below the county level are often very high. This means that data for zip codes, small cities and towns are often not reliable.

There is little, if any, coordination of data collection systems within and across state and local agencies and organizations. This results in a fractured data system that often makes the presentation, analysis, comparison and interpretation of data difficult. Many indicators that are

of critical importance to young children and their families are not collected. Therefore, there are many areas of interest with data deficiencies. Furthermore, the differences across agencies in the timing, method of collection, unit of analysis, geographic or content level, presentation and dissemination of data often result in inconsistencies. Methods of data collection and reporting can also change from year to year within state agencies, making the comparison of numbers across years difficult. For example, previous reports presented birth characteristics for each zip code. As of 2010, however, birth data are no longer publicly available at the zip code level based on a decision by ADHS. Therefore, there is a limitation to providing birth data at the state, county and regional levels in this report.

This document is not designed to be an evaluation report. Therefore, critical information on new assets that are being created through the North Pima Regional Partnership Council's investment in ongoing activities and strategies are not fully covered. Evaluation data from grantees can be used to supplement the assets that are mentioned in this report. The North Pima Regional Council's funding plan summaries for State Fiscal Years 2013 and 2014 are included for reference in Appendices B, C and D.





PART ONE

I. Demographic Overview: North Pima Region

The North Pima region has a diverse geography with metropolitan, retirement, suburban and rural areas. The region includes part of the Catalina Mountains and the Northern Foothills section of Tucson. Two towns continue to experience rapid growth: Marana and Oro Valley.

The North Pima region has significant economic and educational assets. The region has one major medical facility, the Northwest Medical Center, located in Oro Valley (the second location is in the Central Pima Region in Tucson). The Marana Health Center also operates in several locations within the region. It functions as a multi-service health care clinic and community services center. Tourism is a major industry, with numerous vacation and conference destinations, museums, parks and recreational areas. Large companies, such as Wal-Mart and Honeywell, provide local employment along with the hundreds of small businesses located within the region. Many residents are employed outside of the region in Tucson, where families also conduct many of their activities and access services.

Ten public and charter school districts operate schools in the North Pima region: Amphitheater Public Schools, Catalina Foothills Unified School District, Daisy Education Corporation (Sonoran Science Academy) Charter District, Flowing Wells Unified School District, Hermosa Montessori Charter School District, Khalsa Family Services Charter District, Lifelong Learning Research Institute, Inc. Charter District, Marana Unified School District, Tanque Verde Unified School District and Tucson Unified School District. Other assets are described throughout the report.

The regional map shows the location of the inhabited zip codes within the region. There are fourteen inhabited zip codes: 85619, 85653, 85654, 85658, 85704, 85718, 85737, 85739, 85741, 85742, 85743, 85749, 85750, and 85755.²

Table 1 lists the region's communities and municipalities clustered by zip code and geographic location.

² In State Fiscal Year 2015 (July 1, 2014), the North Pima region will be consolidated with the Central Pima region.

Table 1. Communities and Zip Codes within the North Pima Region³

Zip code ^a	Cities, Towns and Neighborhoods
85619	Summerhaven
85653	Avra Valley, W. Marana
85654	Rillito P.O. Boxes
85658	East Marana
85704	Casas Adobes
85718	West Catalina Foothills
85737	South Oro Valley
85739	Catalina
85741	Tucson W.Ina/Camino de la Tierra
85742	Tortolita
85743	Picture Rocks
85749	Tanque Verde
85750	East Catalina Foothills
85755	North Oro Valley

^a A total of 17 zip codes are listed for the North Pima region. Three of these are post office boxes or unique zip codes with no inhabitants: 85652, 85738, and 85740. Zip code 85654 (Rillito) is listed as a post office box zip code, however, several sources providing information for this report supplied data about its residents (or users of that post office box) so it is included in Part II data tables.

³ The zip codes listed in this table were used to calculate the regional total for all indicators presented in the report for the North Pima region.

I.A. Population and Poverty Trends

In this section, population and poverty statistics are presented for the general population and for children birth through age five. Tables 2, 3 and 4 display the numbers and proportions for these two populations in Arizona, Pima County and the North Pima region, respectively. The data come from three sources: the 2000 Census, the 2010 Census and the 2007-2011 American Community Survey five-year estimates.

In the 2010 Census, children birth through age five comprised 8.6 percent of the population in Arizona (n = 546,609; Table 2). In Pima County, they comprised 7.6 percent of the total county population (n = 74,796; Table 3), and in the North Pima region, 5.7 percent of the regional population (n = 15,361; Table 4).⁴

The number of children birth through age five in poverty is key for targeting services to children demonstrating the greatest need. The most current estimate from the ACS shows that 1,762 children in the North Pima region are living in poverty (Table 4). Poverty disproportionately impacts young children compared to the general population in the North Pima region, Pima County and Arizona. Approximately 16.2 percent of the general population in Arizona lives in poverty, 12.4 percent in Pima County, and 6.4 percent in the North Pima region. In contrast, 25.6 percent of children birth through age five in Arizona live in poverty. This is true for 27.1 percent of young children in Pima County and 11.5 percent of this age group in the North Pima region. Poverty ratios are significantly lower in the North Pima region than in Arizona and Pima County.

The percent of children birth through age five in poverty increased considerably in all three geographical areas when comparing the 2000 Census with later estimates. In Arizona, it increased from 20.5 to 25.6 percent (Table 2), in Pima County, from 21.2 to 27.1 percent (Table 3) and in the North Pima region, from 6.3 to 11.5 percent (Table 4).

More detailed, zip code level data for the number of children birth through age five from the 2010 Census and poverty estimates from the ACS 2007-2011 are available in Part Two (the Zip Code Fact Box Resource Guide).

⁴ Population counts published in the Regional Needs and Assets reports may vary from those provided by First Things First. First Things First's population methodology is based on 2010 Census Blocks while Donelson Consulting utilized the 2010 Census Zip Code Tabulation Areas; see Appendix E for a description of the geographies used to define the region and communities within the region.

Table 2. Population and Poverty Statistics for Arizona, Census 2000, Census 2010 and ACS 2007-2011

Arizona			
	Census 2000	Census 2010	ACS 2007-2011
Population	5,130,632	6,392,017	6,197,190
Population in Poverty	698,669		1,003,575
Percent of Population in Poverty	13.6%		16.2%
Population 0-5	459,141	546,609	544,243
Population 0-5 in Poverty	94,187		139,423
Percent Population 0-5 in Poverty	20.5%		25.6%

Source: Census 2000; Census 2010; and ACS 2007-2011; see Appendix E for table references

Table 3. Population and Poverty Statistics for Pima County, Census 2000, Census 2010 and ACS 2007-2011

Pima County			
	Census 2000	Census 2010	ACS 2007-2011
Population	841,969	980,263	948,746
Population in Poverty	118,014		164,932
Percent of Population in Poverty	14.0%		17.4%
Population 0-5	66,426	74,796	73,457
Population 0-5 in Poverty	14,108		19,941
Percent Population 0-5 in Poverty	21.2%		27.1%

Source: Census 2000; Census 2010; and ACS 2007-2011; see Appendix E for table references

Table 4. Population and Poverty Statistics for North Pima Region, Census 2000, Census 2010 and ACS 2007-2011

North Pima Region			
	Census 2000	Census 2010	ACS 2007-2011
Population	222,661	265,545	
Population in Poverty	11,459		16,986
Percent of Population in Poverty	5.1%		6.4%
Population 0-5	14,332	15,361	
Population 0-5 in Poverty	906		1,762
Percent Population 0-5 in Poverty	6.3%		11.5%

Source: Census 2000; Census 2010; and ACS 2007-2011 obtained by FTF; see Appendix E for table references

I.B. Employment Status of Parents

Table 5 presents the number of parents of children birth through age five who are in the workforce. The 2008-2012 ACS provides estimates for Arizona and Pima County only, so no information specific to the South Pima region is available. The table presents information about parents who live with their own children (no other household configurations are included).

In Pima County, 59 percent of children birth through age five lived with two parents, and of those, 53 percent had both parents in the workforce (n=22,595). Approximately 41 percent of children birth through age five lived with one parent, and of those, 77 percent had that parent in the workforce (n=22,476). For two-parent families where both parents are in the workforce and one-parent families where that parent is in the workforce, some form of child care is required. The ACS estimates show that this was the case for about 45,071 children birth through age five in Pima County. (The 2010 Census count for the number of children birth through age five in Pima County is 74,796.)

Table 5. Employment Status of Parents Living with Own Children Birth through Age Five in Arizona and Pima County, 2008-2012 ACS

	Arizona		Pima County	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Children under 6 living in families	526,186	100%	71,856	100%
Children under 6 living with two parents	324,947	62%	42,508	59%
Children under 6 living with two parents with both parents in the work force	166,683	51%	22,595	53%
Children under 6 living with one parent	201,239	38%	29,348	41%
Children under 6 living with one parent with that parent in the work force	149,267	74%	22,476	77%

Source: 2008-2012 ACS, see Appendix E for table references.

I.C. Educational Attainment of New Mothers

An important indicator associated with child development is the educational attainment of mothers. Table 6 presents estimates from the 2008-2012 American Community Survey on the percent of new mothers who are married and unmarried and their educational attainment. Estimates for the state as a whole show that 38 percent of mothers were unmarried, and of those, 31 percent had less than a high school education. Among married mothers, 15 percent were estimated to have less than a high school education. In Pima County, 42 percent of mothers were unmarried. Tucson was slightly higher at 44 percent. In Pima County, 29 percent of unmarried mothers had less than a high school diploma compared to 11 percent of married mothers. In Tucson, 30 percent of unmarried mothers and 15 percent of married mothers reported less than a high school education. It is possible that some of these new mothers completed their high school diplomas and further education at a later time.

**Table 6. Educational Attainment of New Mothers in Arizona, Pima County and Tucson
(Women 15-50 Who Gave Birth during the Past 12 Months), 2008-2012 ACS**

	Arizona	Pima County	Tucson
Unmarried Mothers:	38%	42%	44%
Married Mothers:	62%	58%	56%
Unmarried Mothers:	100%	100%	100%
Less Than High School Graduate	31%	29%	30%
High School Graduate (Includes Equivalency)	27%	30%	31%
Some College or Associate's Degree	35%	38%	35%
Bachelor's Degree	4%	3%	3%
Graduate or Professional Degree	1%	1%	1%
Married Mothers:	100%	100%	100%
Less Than High School Graduate	15%	11%	15%
High School Graduate (Includes Equivalency)	20%	20%	22%
Some College or Associate's Degree	35%	38%	37%
Bachelor's Degree	20%	21%	18%
Graduate or Professional Degree	10%	11%	8%

Source: 2008-2012 ACS. See Appendix E for table references.

II. The Early Childhood System

II.A. Early Childhood Education and Child Care in the North Pima Region

Families with young children face critical decisions about the care and education of their young ones. For several decades, robust research has demonstrated that the nature and quality of the care and educational programs young children experience have an immediate impact on their well-being and development as well as a long-term impact on their learning and later success in life. However, parents are compelled to consider many factors when making decisions about their children's care and early education. Cost and location are two of the most critical factors. Parents seeking out-of-home care and education for their children weigh the convenience, affordability and quality of regulated centers and homes compared to unregulated providers and kith and kin care (also referred to as family, friends and neighbors).⁵

The extent of the use of kith and kin care compared to the more formal care and education settings is one of the main questions decision makers have. This issue is fundamental to supply and demand in early childhood care and education. It is a difficult issue to assess because there is no existing source of data regarding the number of children cared for by family, friends and neighbors. Nor are there comprehensive, systematic, or up-to-date numbers on enrollments in the regulated settings that assist in estimating the proportion of children attending them. Therefore, one way to think about supply and demand is to look at the number of children birth through age five and compare that number to a reasonable estimate of the number of formal child care/education slots available in a given geographic area. Capacity is often used rather than enrollments since the latter are not available. Various communities around the country have used this approach.⁶ Information about the cost of care is systematically available for regulated care settings only. Looking at the cost of different types of regulated care for different age groups provides insight into the opportunities and barriers for parents in varying income brackets. No comprehensive information exists on the cost of kith and kin care in the North Pima region but the cost of formal care is available and is discussed below.

1. Access: North Pima Region's Regulated Early Childhood Education and Care Providers

An assessment of the number of children birth through age five in the region compared to an estimate of the number of formal care slots available illustrates the current system's capacity to provide formal care and education. This section looks at the care and education centers in the North Pima region that are included in the Department of Economic Security Child Care

⁵ See definitions of "regulated child care", "unregulated child care" and "kith and kin care" in Glossary, Appendix A. See page 19 on the requirements of regulated care, under Licensing and Certification.

⁶ IL Department of Human Services: Ounce of Prevention Fund, Chicago Early Childhood Care and Education Needs Assessment, Illinois Facilities Fund, Chicago, Illinois, 1999.

Administration's Child Care Resource and Referral list, a database that includes most, if not all, of the licensed and certified providers in the region. The Child Care Resource and Referral, a program of Child and Family Resources, Inc., maintains the database for the southern region of Arizona and acts as a referral center for parents looking for child care. The database emphasizes licensed and certified child care providers but some unregulated care providers may also be listed. Unregulated providers that are listed must meet a prescribed set of requirements (See Table 7). The database is available online and parents can search for providers on the internet by zip code. The Child Care Resource and Referral (CCR&R) program updates the database on a regular basis to maintain current information.⁷ The table that follows describes the categories of providers on the list and their characteristics.

Table 7. Categories of Early Childhood Education and Care Providers in Arizona

Categories	Setting and Number of Children Allowed	Relationship with DES Child Care Subsidy	Adult per child ratio
ADHS Licensed Child Care Centers (includes licensed providers on military bases)	Provide care in non-residential settings for five or more children	May contract with DES to serve families that receive assistance to pay for child care	Infants – 1:5 or 2:11 Age 1 – 1:6 or 2:13 Age 2 – 1:8 Age 3 – 1:13 Age 4 – 1:15 Age 5 and up – 1:20
ADHS Certified Group Homes	Provide care in residential setting for up to 10 children for compensation or 15 including provider's children	May contract with DES to serve families that receive assistance to pay for child care	1:5
DES Certified Home	Provide care in residential setting for up to 4 children for compensation or up to 6 including provider's children	May care for children whose families receive DES child care assistance	1:6
CCR&R Listed Family Child Care Homes – Not Certified or Monitored by Any State Agency but must meet some requirements	Provide care in residential setting for no more than four children at one time for compensation	Are not eligible to care for children whose families receive DES child care assistance	1:4

Sources: Child & Family Resources: Child Care Resource and Referral Brochure and Reference Guide

Table 8 presents a summary of the early childhood education and care providers listed in the Child Care Resource and Referral (CCR&R) database in the North Pima region in December

⁷ The CCR&R database contains a field with a date of the most recent phone interview with the administrative contact for each provider that is listed in their database. In the database pulled in December of 2013 for this report, the vast majority of the updates occurred during the second half of the 2013.

2013. For each category of provider listed in the table above, the table includes additional characteristics:

- 1) the number of providers contracted with DES to provide care to children whose families are eligible to receive child care subsidies
- 2) the number of providers that participate in the CACFP program, a federal program that provides reimbursement for meals
- 3) the number of Head Start programs (federally funded and free for eligible families)
- 4) the number of Quality First programs (discussed below)
- 5) the number of programs that are accredited (discussed below)
- 6) the maximum number of slots the provider is authorized for (discussed in the next section)
- 7) the desired capacity providers reported as opposed to their authorized capacity

Table 8. North Pima Region Early Childhood Education and Care Providers Listed in AZ DES Child Care Resource and Referral Database, December 2013

	Number	Contracted with DES	CACFP Food Program	Head Start	Quality First	Accredited	Maximum Reported Capacity by Regulatory Status	Desired Capacity
ADHS Licensed Center	89	55	20	3	27	10	11,183	9,558
ADHS Certified Group Home	11	4	7		2		107	107
DES Certified Home	19	19	12		2		76	76
Listed Home (Unregulated)	8		1				32	32
Total	127	78	42	3	31	10		
Maximum Reported Capacity by Program Characteristic (not mutually exclusive)		7,160	2,827	242	3,848	1,353	11,398	9,773
Children 0-5 2010 Population							15,361	
ACS 2007-2011 Estimate of Children 0-5 in Poverty							1,762	

Source: Child and Family Resources, DES CCR&R database, accessed December 2013

When comparing the number of providers listed on the CCR&R in December 2011 with those listed in December 2013, ADHS licensed centers increased from 65 to 89; ADHS certified group homes increased from 8 to 11, DES certified homes decreased from 21 to 19; listed unregulated homes decreased from 17 to 8. The total number of providers listed in 2013 was 127, an increase over the 111 reported in 2012 (12.6 percent). The total licensed capacity increased from 8,136 to 11,183 (although, as explained below, licensed centers in particular do not typically provide services to the total number of children they are authorized to accommodate). The desired capacity reported across all providers in the region was 9,773 (about 1,600 fewer slots than their authorized capacity).

a. Capacity

Enrollment numbers are not systematically reported, so there is no reliable information on the number of children receiving care from licensed or certified early care and education providers. An alternative to enrollment numbers is the system's capacity to provide care. Several points are important to consider in understanding the capacity of child care providers. The first point is that although the capacity of providers is important, the primary goal and priority of First Things First and providers is to deliver quality early child care and education. Given this priority, a provider may purposely not meet their maximum authorized capacity in order to maintain a desirable ratio of staff to children that meets quality standards. This would result in providers enrolling fewer children than they are authorized for by the state in order to maintain quality care and/or to provide adequate part-time care to certain age groups. This is reflected in the providers' "desired capacity" that appears in Table 8.

The second point to consider is that the maximum capacity that licensed and certified providers report is an imperfect way to count available slots but it is the only indicator that is systematically available. The maximum authorized capacity for most providers includes slots for 5- to 12-year-olds. The number of slots for each age group is not specified, which means that the slots for 5- to 12-year-olds cannot be subtracted from the total. As stated above, the total number of slots that providers were authorized for in the North Pima region in December 2013 was 11,398 including 5- to 12-year-olds. When we compare this to the 8,136 slots that were reported to be authorized in December 2011, this represents an increase of 28.6%, or over one quarter of capacity. If one makes the assumption that 80 percent of the current slots are for children birth through age five, the North Pima region would have about 9,118 places for these children. The most current estimate for the number of children in this age group, which comes from the 2010 Census, is 15,361. Therefore, licensed and certified providers have the capacity to provide care for about 59 percent of the 0-5 age group in the region, a substantially higher proportion than the 42 percent reported in the 2012 Needs and Assets Report. Their reported desired capacity (9,773), minus an assumed 20 percent for 5- to 12-year-olds, would result in slots for 51 percent of the children birth through age five in the region.

Table 9 presents information about average enrollments in licensed centers across Arizona. Data from the 2012 DES Child Care Market Rate Survey confirm that licensed centers are authorized to provide care for more children than they normally attending their center. In the

sample of centers and homes interviewed for that study, the number of children attending on a typical day was 56.3 percent of authorized capacity for all providers, including 54.7 percent for licensed centers, 81.9 percent for group homes and 83.2 percent for certified homes. The survey includes slots for school-aged children five to twelve years old.

Applying the state average percent of capacity used on an average day to North Pima region's providers, enrollments across all providers would be approximately 6,462 on a given day, and that includes 5- to 12-year-olds. If we assume that 80 percent of the average daily enrollments are children birth through age five, there would be 5,170 children in this age group enrolled on a typical day in the North Pima region. Based on these numbers, it is reasonable to conclude that a significant number of children birth through age five are being cared for in the home and in unregulated kith and kin care.

**Table 9. Available Slots Versus Demand for Slots in Arizona
in the 2012 DES Market Rate Survey**

	Number of Providers Interviewed	Approved Number of Children to Care For	Number of Children Cared For on an Average Day	Percent of Total Capacity Used on an Average Day
Centers	1,787	194,108	106,222	54.7%
Certified Group Homes	306	3,003	2,460	81.9%
Approved Homes	1,676	8,057	6,707	83.2%
Total	3,769	204,946	115,389	56.3%

Source: 2012 DES Market Rate Survey

b. Additional Information from the CCR&R Database

The CCR&R table also shows that in December 2013 approximately 61 percent of all regulated care centers were authorized to provide care for families receiving DES child care subsidies (issues and the subsidy are discussed below). About 33 percent of providers were enrolled in the food subsidy program Child and Adult Care Food Program (CACFP). The region has 3 Head Start centers. Information related to quality issues is discussed in a separate section that follows.

c. Providers Serving Specific Age Groups and Costs

Table 37 presents a breakdown of the information provided in the CCR&R database on the ages served by each type of provider and the average cost per age group. The costs reported are for full-time care per week. The majority of providers, 72 percent, reported the costs. Service provision and costs for 5- to 12-year-olds are included even though they do not fall under the

mandate of First Things First. It is important to be aware of the presence of school-aged children in settings that provide services to children birth through age five.

Table 10. North Pima Region Number of Early Childhood Education and Care Providers on CCR&R List Serving Each Age Group and the Average Full-Time Cost per Age Group per Week, December 2013

	Total No.	Under 1 Year Old	1 Year Olds	2 Years Olds	3 Years Olds	4 - 5 Years Old	5-12 Years Old
ADHS Licensed Centers Reporting Services	89	18	25	31	52	60	59
Reporting Costs		14	17	17	20	25	17
Average Full Time Cost by Age Per Week	\$161.79	\$195.43	\$174.29	\$170.00	\$157.00	\$156.64	\$117.35
ADHS Certified Group Homes Reporting Services and Costs	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
Average Full Time Cost by Age Per Week	\$132.03	\$141.82	\$134.55	\$133.18	\$129.55	\$129.55	\$123.50
DES Certified Homes Reporting Services and Costs	19	16	17	18	19	19	19
Average Full Time Cost by Age Per Week	\$129.80	\$134.06	\$130.29	\$130.00	\$129.47	\$128.16	\$126.84
Listed Home (Unregulated) Reporting Services and Costs	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
Average Full Time Cost by Age Per Week		\$146.43	\$139.29	\$139.29	\$139.29	\$139.29	\$136.00
TOTAL Providers (And Those Reporting Age Groups and Costs)	127	53	61	68	90	98	97
Average Cost Across All Providers That Reported Costs	\$139.93	\$154.44	\$144.61	\$143.12	\$138.83	\$138.41	\$125.92
Subset: Head Start (Licensed No Cost)	4						

Source: Child and Family Resources, DES CCR&R database, accessed December 2013

As expected, among the ADHS licensed centers that reported costs, the fees were the highest on average across younger age groups, ranging from \$195.43 per week for infants to \$156.64 for 4- to 5-year-olds. Their fees were higher than those of other regulated providers for all age

groups. Listed unregulated providers reported average costs ranging from \$146.43 for infants to \$139.39 for 4- to 5-year-olds. The ADHS certified group homes followed, with average costs ranging from \$141.82 for infants to \$129.55 for 4- to 5-year-olds. DES certified homes reported average costs ranging from \$134.06 for infants to \$128.16 for 4- to 5-year-olds. Finally, the average full-time weekly cost for each age group across all types of providers is presented, ranging from \$146.43 for infants to \$139.29 for 4- to 5-year-olds.

The cost of child care is one of the primary factors that influence parental decisions about the type of child care they choose. If we assume that for working families full-time child care involves paying for 50 weeks per year, it is possible to compare the yearly cost of childcare to yearly family income. The estimated median family income from the 2008-2012 ACS was \$58,473 for Pima County and \$47,201 for Tucson (it was not possible to compute a figure for the North Pima region). Table 11 presents estimates of the average yearly cost of child care, which ranged from \$7,721 for infants to \$6,941 for 4- to 5-year-olds across all types of providers in December 2013, and an average across all age groups of \$7,194. This represents about 12 percent of gross median family income at the county level and about 15 percent of gross median family income for Tucsonans. It represents a much higher proportion of after-tax income. For any family earning the median income or below, paying for child care in a regulated setting is a major expense and in many cases unaffordable. For the families of the estimated 11.5% of children birth through age five who were reported to live below 100 percent of the poverty level in the 2007-2011 ACS (n=1,762), placing their children in a formal setting is not feasible without a subsidy. Full-time early childhood care and education in a regulated setting continues to be out of range for many middle class families and all low-income families that do not receive a subsidy. The next section addresses the DES subsidy for family child care.

Table 11. Estimated Yearly Cost of Full-Time Early Childhood Education and Care Based on CCR&R, North Pima Region (based on 50 weeks per year)

	Total No.	Under 1 Year Old	1 Year Old	2 Years Old	3 Years Old	4 - 5 Years Old
ADHS Licensed Centers Reporting Costs	89	18	25	31	33	34
Estimated Average Full Time Cost by Age	\$8,533.60	\$9,771.50	\$8,714.50	\$8,500.00	\$7,850.00	\$7,832.00
ADHS Certified Group Homes Reporting Costs	11	10	10	10	10	10
Estimated Average Full Time Cost by Age	\$6,686.50	\$7,091.00	\$6,727.50	\$6,659.00	\$6,477.50	\$6,477.50
DES Certified Homes Reporting Costs	19	16	17	18	19	19
Estimated Average Full Time Cost by Age	\$6,519.80	\$6,703.00	\$6,514.50	\$6,500.00	\$6,473.50	\$6,408.00
Number of Listed Homes Reporting Costs	8	5	5	5	5	5
Estimated Average Full Time Cost by Age	\$7,035.90	\$7,321.50	\$6,964.50	\$6,964.50	\$6,964.50	\$6,964.50
Estimated Average Cost Across All Providers	\$7,193.95	\$7,721.75	\$7,230.25	\$7,155.88	\$6,941.38	\$6,920.50
Total Providers Reporting Costs	75	49	57	64	67	68

Source: Child and Family Resources, DES CCR&R database, accessed December 2013

d. Arizona Department of Economic Security (DES) Child Care Subsidy

To assist families in the lowest income brackets with child care costs, DES provides subsidies to families meeting specific eligibility criteria (see Appendix G for the criteria for 2012). One of the pillars of national welfare reform in the 1990s was to provide child care subsidies to low income families to enable them to enter and remain in the workforce. Due to the downturn in the economy and in state revenues, legislative decisions about spending priorities have resulted in the reduction of a number of family support programs, including the child care subsidies. As a result, the number of families and children eligible for and receiving DES child care subsidies has decreased in recent years. The Arizona Department of Economic Security provided data for this report on the number of families and children eligible for and receiving benefits at the state, county and zip code levels. State, county and zip code level data were provided for January 2010, 2011 and 2012. Table 12 presents the numbers for Arizona, and Table 13 presents the numbers for Pima County and the North Pima region.

In Arizona the number of eligible families decreased by 17 percent whereas the number of families receiving the paid benefits decreased by 1 percent only during the 3-year period. The number of children birth through age five eligible for benefits decreased by 15 percent during the 3-year period. In contrast, the number of children receiving the paid benefits increased by 7 percent during this time period.

In Pima County, the number of eligible families decreased by 17 percent and the number of families receiving the paid benefits increased by 0.1 percent during the 3-year time period. The number of children eligible decreased by nearly 19 percent whereas the number receiving the paid benefits increased by 6 percent.

In the North Pima region, the number of eligible families decreased by 15.0 percent and the number of families receiving the paid benefits decreased by 0.8 percent. The number of children eligible for benefits decreased by 15.5 percent while the number of children receiving the paid benefits increased by 6.0 percent during the 3-year period. About 94 percent of the families and children who qualified for the benefits in January 2012 received the paid benefits, numbering 356 and 498 respectively.

The reduction in child care subsidies has a number of implications for families and providers in the North Pima region. The impact of the cuts on many working families is that parents must stay home to care for their children, foregoing earned income, or must find more affordable informal or unregulated care to keep their jobs. The quality of care for many children is therefore jeopardized. In response to the cuts, the North Pima Regional Partnership Council is expending funds on providing scholarships to children through Quality First enrolled providers.

Table 12. DES Child Care Subsidies: Monthly Snapshots of Families and Children 0-5 Eligible and Receiving in January 2010, 2011 and 2012 in Arizona

	Arizona			
	Jan. 2010	Jan. 2011	Jan. 2012	% change Jan. 2010 to Jan. 2012
No. of Families Eligible	15,842	14,708	13,187	-17%
No. of Families Receiving	13,014	11,924	12,820	-1%
Percent Receiving	82%	81%	97%	
No. of Children Eligible	23,183	21,510	19,665	-15%
No. of Children Receiving	17,856	17,596	19,036	7%
Percent Receiving	77%	82%	97%	

Source: DES, obtained for FTF, January 2014

Table 13. DES Child Care Subsidies: Monthly Snapshots of Families and Children 0-5 Eligible and Receiving in January 2010, 2011 and 2012 in Pima County and North Pima Region

	Pima County				North Pima Region			
	Jan. 2010	Jan. 2011	Jan. 2012	% change Jan. 2010 to Jan. 2012	Jan. 2010	Jan. 2011	Jan. 2012	% change Jan. 2010 to Jan. 2012
No. of Families Eligible	3,952	3,714	3,379	-17.0%	436	419	379	-15.0%
No. of Families Receiving	3,300	3,007	3,304	0.1%	359	306	356	-0.8%
Percent Receiving	83.5%	81.0%	97.8%		82.3%	73.0%	93.9%	
No. of Children Eligible	5,725	5,274	4,817	-18.8%	603	587	522	-15.5%
No. of Children Receiving	4,467	4,315	4,752	6.0%	468	445	498	6.0%
Percent Receiving	78.0%	81.8%	98.7%		77.6%	75.8%	95.4%	

Source: DES, obtained for FTF, January 2014

2. Quality

Given the number of parents in the workforce, high quality early childhood education programs are critical. For low income parents, access to quality providers is highly dependent on cost, as discussed in the previous section.

a. Licensing and Certification

High quality programs must demonstrate certain characteristics and meet specific standards. In Arizona, the Department of Health Services (ADHS) operates the Office of Child Care Licensing and is charged with enforcing state regulations for licensed centers. Being a licensed facility is a costly and complex process, which involves managing a complicated paperwork bureaucracy in addition to understanding and meeting requirements that are described in long, detailed licensing regulations. Among the areas overseen are: citizenship or resident status, personnel qualifications and records, equipment standards, safety, indoor and outdoor facilities, food safety and nutrition, transportation including for special needs children, discipline, sleeping materials, diaper changing, cleaning and sanitation, pets and animals, accident and emergency procedures, illness and infestation, medications, field trips, outdoor activities and equipment, liability insurance and regulations, and much more. Public schools as well as private entities can operate licensed facilities. ADHS also certifies (licenses) and supervises family child care group homes, which adhere to a different set of application and regulation criteria but cover similar categories as those described above.

The Department of Economic Security (DES) is charged with certifying and supervising providers in a residential setting for up to four children at one time for compensation. Among the requirements are citizenship/residence status; an approved backup provider; tuberculosis testing and fingerprint clearance of all family members, personnel, and backup providers; CPR and first aid certification, six hours of training per year; indoor and outdoor regulations for square footage, locks, fences, sanitation, swimming pools and spas, fire safety exits, pets, equipment, and much more. Many in-home providers do not seek certification even though it affords them the opportunity to provide care to families receiving DES subsidies.

b. Head Start

Head Start, the long-standing federally funded program, is the lowest cost option (at no cost) for high quality care and education for low income parents who fall below 100 percent of the Federal Poverty Level. These centers meet rigorous federal performance standards and regulations and are monitored every three years.⁸ Child-Parent Centers, Inc. is the agency that oversees the Head Start programs in Southern Arizona, which includes Pima, Cochise, Graham, Greenlee, and Santa Cruz Counties. In addition to providing high quality education

⁸ For a description of the Early Head Start and Head Start programs, visit <http://www.childparentcenters.org>

programs, the Early Head Start (ages birth to three-year-olds) and Head Start (four- and five-year-olds) provide comprehensive services to children regarding medical and dental care, and immunizations. Referrals to comprehensive services are also available to parents including job training, housing assistance, emergency assistance (food, clothing), English as Second Language training, mental health services, adult education, GED, and other support programs. Extensive data are collected on all services provided to the children and their families. The Head Start programs in the North Pima region are listed in Table 14.

Table 14. Head Start Programs in the North Pima Region

	Zip Code
Desert Winds Head Start	85743
Marana Head Start	85753
Coronado Head Start	85739

Source: <https://www.childparentconnection.org>

c. Quality First

First Things First and the South Pima Regional Council are addressing the importance of high quality early childhood care and education through several strategies, including Quality First. This comprises First Things First's statewide quality improvement and rating system for providers of center- or home-based early care and education. Quality First is designed to provide supports through eight program components that include:

- 1) Program assessments on the provider's environment, curriculum, teacher-child interactions and more, using valid and reliable assessment tools;
- 2) Individualized coaching and quality improvement planning;
- 3) Financial incentives to help support the quality improvement process, including educational materials, equipment, and other resources;
- 4) Financial support for licensing fees,
- 5) Child care and education scholarship funds to disperse to low-income families;
- 6) Expert consultations from nurses and child health professionals regarding health, nutrition and safety as well as behavior management and supporting children with special needs;
- 7) T.E.A.C.H. Scholarships to qualifying staff to help pay for college coursework leading to an early childhood degree or credential and a bonus or pay raise upon completion of the coursework.
- 8) Assignment of a Star Rating⁹

Each of the components listed above has multiple facets with specialized personnel working closely with each of the centers. In addition, the Quality First program is in the process of incorporating a rating system that indicates a provider's progress toward achieving high quality standards. The rating signifies these accomplishments and is intended to assist parents in

⁹ For more information visit <http://qualityfirstaz.com>

identifying programs that provide high quality early care and education. The rating system is as follows:

- Five Stars – far exceeds quality standards
- Four Stars – exceeds quality standards
- Three Stars – meets quality standards
- Two Stars - approaching quality standards
- One Star – committed to quality improvement
- No Rating – program is enrolled in Quality First but does not yet have a public rating.

The criteria on which centers are evaluated include:

- Health and safety practices that promote children's basic well being
- Staff qualifications, including experience working with infants, toddlers and preschoolers as well as education or college coursework in early childhood development and education
- Teacher-child interactions that are positive, consistent and nurture healthy development and learning
- Learning environments, including age-appropriate books, toys and learning materials that promote emotional, social, language and cognitive development
- Lessons that follow state requirements or recommendations for infants, toddlers and preschoolers
- Group sizes that give young children the individual attention they need
- Child assessment and parent communication that keeps families regularly informed of their child's development.

In order to participate in Quality First, a provider must be regulated, which means *licensed, certified or monitored by Arizona Department of Health Services, Arizona Department of Economic Security, United States Department of Defense, United States Health and Human Services (Head Start Bureau) or Tribal Governments*. In Southern Arizona, Southwest Human Development conducts the assessments, and the United Way of Tucson & Southern Arizona, Child & Family Resources, Community Extension Programs, and Easter Seals Blake Foundation provide the ongoing coaching services. As of December 2013, a total of 31 providers were participating in Quality First in the region (see Appendix F). This is a landmark strategy that is already contributing to improvements in quality in participating centers.

II.B. Supporting Children and Families

One of First Things First's major goals is to expand families' access to the information, services and supports they need to help their young children achieve their fullest potential.¹⁰ Supportive services for families include a variety of formal and informal services, supports, and tangible goods that are determined by a family's needs. Support can be provided in homes, at early care and education service programs, and in the broader network of community-based services. The purpose of family support is to promote the well-being of children and families and build on the strengths of family members in an atmosphere of respect for the family's culture, language, and values. Family support practices and strategies are a common program component of child abuse and neglect prevention as well as family preservation programs.¹¹

Exemplary early care and education centers use evidence-based program strategies to build protective factors that support families that can ultimately prevent child abuse and neglect.¹² In an early care and education setting, family support may be provided by teachers, a family resource specialist, and/or outside providers. These may include: family assessment and plans to address family needs, referrals to resources and services, informal counseling, parenting information, family literacy programs, lending libraries, drop-in times for parents to meet staff and other parents, and organizing fun family activities.

The North Pima Regional Partnership Council identified the need to increase access to comprehensive family education and support services. The primary strategies for addressing this need are to coordinate and integrate funded activities with existing family support systems and to increase the availability of resources that support language and literacy development for young children and their families. Nearly all of the indicators described in this needs and assets report, such as low education and high poverty levels, point to the need for intensified family support services in the areas of remedial education, literacy, and economic and nutritional assistance. The North Pima Regional Council's efforts in this area are described later in this section. What immediately follows are indicators that describe additional areas of need that relate to family support.

1. State and Federal Supports

The State of Arizona provides supportive services for children and their families, in large part with federal funding. These include cash assistance and supportive services to help meet children's basic needs (through the Temporary Assistance for Needy Families, Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program and The Women, Infants and Children Programs), screening and

¹⁰ First Things First, Family Support Strategy List, accessed at <http://www.azftf.gov/Pages/WebMain.aspx?PageId=707AFAB1DD2A45799DAA2BD13F42D4C1&GoalArea=17>

¹¹ Arizona Department of Health Services (2009). *Arizona's Project Launch Environmental Scan Report*. <http://www.azdhs.gov/phs/owch/index.htm>

¹² Center for the Study of Social Policy, Key Program Elements: Family Support Services. Strengthening Families through Early Care and Education, <http://www.cssp.org>

supports to identify and address developmental delays or disabilities, and child safety services aimed at preventing child abuse and neglect in at-risk families.

a. Child and Family Support: Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF), SNAP (Food Stamps) and WIC Enrollments

Three programs discussed in this section provide families with cash assistance and supportive services to help meet family's basic needs.

The TANF program, or Cash Assistance program, is administered by the Arizona Department of Economic Security (DES) and provides temporary cash benefits and supportive services to the neediest of Arizona's children and their families. According to the DES website, the program is designed to help families meet their basic needs for well-being and safety, and serves as a bridge back to self-sufficiency. Eligibility is based on citizenship or qualified noncitizen resident status, Arizona residency, and limits on resources and monthly income. DES uses means testing¹³ rather than the HHS Federal Poverty Guidelines for determining program TANF eligibility, so it is difficult to estimate the numbers of children and families who might be eligible in the North Pima region.

The Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP), formerly known as the Food Stamp Program, is administered by the Arizona Department of Economic Security. The program helps to provide healthy food to low-income families with children and vulnerable adults. The term "food stamps" has become outdated since DES replaced paper coupons with more efficient electronic debit cards. Program eligibility is based on income and resources according to household size, and the gross income limit is 185 percent of the Federal Poverty Guidelines.¹⁴

The Women, Infants and Children Program (WIC) is available to Arizona's pregnant, breastfeeding, and postpartum women, as well as infants and children birth through age four who are at nutritional risk and who are at or below 185 percent of the Federal Poverty Guidelines. The program provides a monthly supplement of food from the basic food groups. Participants are given vouchers to use at the grocery store for the approved food items. A federal program revision made in October 2009 requires vouchers for the purchase of more healthy food such as fresh or frozen fruits and vegetables.¹⁵

Table 15 displays the number of TANF, SNAP and WIC recipients in the North Pima region, Pima County and Arizona in January 2012. In the North Pima region, 111 children, or approximately 0.7 percent of the 15,361 children birth through age five from the 2010 Census, received TANF benefits. This proportion is lower than that of Pima County (2.7 percent) and Arizona (2.3 percent). TANF enrollments are low and have declined in recent years because of state legislative actions to restrict program benefits. In July 2010, the lifetime benefit limit for

¹³ TANF's eligibility process includes determination of a family unit's monthly earned and unearned assets and other factors.

¹⁴ <http://www.azdes.gov/print.aspx?id=5206>

¹⁵ <http://www.azdhs.gov/azwic/eligibility.htm>

TANF was reduced from 60 months to 36 months, so all families that had received TANF from 37 to 60 months were immediately removed from the TANF program. In August 2011, the lifetime benefit was further reduced from 36 months to 24 months, families that had received more than 24 months were also removed.

In the North Pima region, Pima County and Arizona, the proportion of children receiving SNAP benefits in January 2012 was much higher than for TANF benefits. Approximately 5,267 children birth through age five were receiving nutritional assistance in the North Pima region in January 2012, or 34.3 percent of the 15,361 children in this age group reported in the 2010 Census. In Pima County, 42.0 percent of children birth through age five received this benefit (n = 31,383), and statewide, 40.2 percent of children in this age group received SNAP (n = 219,926).

The WIC data shown in Table 15 reveal that in January 2012, 1,668 children birth through age four were enrolled in the North Pima region. This represents 79.6 percent of the 2,096 children who were eligible for the program. Comparatively, 82.4 percent of children birth through age four in Pima County and 80.9 percent of Arizona children birth through age four were enrolled of those eligible for the program.

DES also provided data for TANF, SNAP and WIC for January 2009 through 2012 in every zip code; this is reported in Part Two of the report (The Zip Code Fact Box Resource Guide).

Table 15. Families, Women and Children 0-5 Eligible for and Receiving TANF, SNAP (Food Stamps) and WIC in Arizona, Pima County, and North Pima Region, January 2012 Snapshot

	Arizona	Pima County	North Pima Region
TANF Family Recipients with Children 0-5	9,427	1,563	85
TANF Children 0-5 Recipients	12,358	1,990	111
SNAP (Food Stamp Recipients): Families with Children 0-5	150,952	22,325	2,208
SNAP (Food Stamp Recipients): Children 0-5	219,926	31,383	5,267
WIC Certified (Eligible) Women	47,546	6,273	601
WIC Participating Women	40,780	5,221	479
WIC Certified (Eligible) Children 0-4	155,547	19,849	2,096
WIC Participating Children 0-4	132,657	16,351	1,668

Source: DES and ADHS, obtained for FTF, January 2014

b. Developmental Screening and Services

A child that has been identified with developmental delays or disabilities may need an array of supports and resources to help them learn and thrive. Children birth through age 5.9 years with developmental delays or disabilities are eligible for screening and services from the Division of Disabilities (DDD).

Table 16 shows that in 2012, 79 children birth through age 5.9 years in the North Pima region were referred for screening, 38 were screened, and 118 received services (including children screened in previous years). The number of service visits that occurred, 9,874, demonstrates the intensive nature of the services provided. The extent of need for these services in the region is not known.

Table 16. Children Birth through age 5.9 Referred for Screening and Receiving Services from the Department of Developmental Disabilities in Arizona, Pima County and North Pima Region, 2012

	Arizona	Pima County	North Pima Region
DDD No. of Children Referred for Screening	2,817	369	79
DDD No. of Children Screened	1,405	179	38
DDD No. of Children Served	5,231	593	118
DDD No. of Service Visits for All Children Served	534,419	43,650	9,874

Source: DES, obtained for FTF, January 2014.

c. Child Safety Services

Child safety and security are crucial for healthy child development. Ongoing family support services are instrumental in preventing child abuse and neglect in at-risk families. Indicators on child abuse and neglect are difficult to interpret due to the limitations of official record-keeping and their low incidence in the general population.

Table 17 displays the total number of children in foster care who entered it at the age of five or younger due to child abuse and neglect in Fiscal Years 2010, 2011 and 2012. In 2012, 124 children were living in foster care in inhabited zip codes in the North Pima region. This represents an increase over the 122 cases reported in 2011 and the 110 reported in 2010.

Table 17. Children in Foster Care on Last Day of the State Fiscal Year Who Entered Care at Age 5 or Younger in Arizona, Pima County, and North Pima Region in 2010, 2011 and 2012¹⁶

	Arizona	Pima County	North Pima Region
SFY 2010	4,976	1,327	110
SFY 2011	5,206	1,202	122
SFY 2012	6,392	1,427	124

Source: DES, obtained for FTF, January 2014

2. FTF Funded Family Support Services

The North Pima Regional Partnership Council implemented a combined strategy of in-home parenting education (home visitation) and community-based parenting education in order to increase service accessibility for families. Several non-profit organizations were funded to provide comprehensive family support services that include many of the evidence-based program strategies described earlier. The funded community partners are listed below.

- The United Way of Tucson and Southern Arizona
- Child and Family Resources
- The Parent Connection
- Parent Aid
- Amphitheater School District
- Make Way for Books
- Marana School District
- Casa de los Niños
- Sunnyside School District
- Teen Outreach Pregnancy Services
- Easter Seals Blake Foundation
- International Rescue Committee
- University of Arizona Cooperative Extension

a. Home-Based Family Support (Home Visitation)

Families receive in-home support to assist them as they raise their young children. Guidance and support are provided on the following topics: child development; peer support for families; resource and referral information; health-related information; child and family literacy. Organizations work in funded and unfunded partnership to provide First Things First services in the region, in addition to a variety of other organizations and social service agencies. The North Pima Regional Partnership Council recognized the need to provide multiple evidence-based home visitation programs to support the diverse make up of families in the region. In order to maximize coordination efforts, all home visitation grantees and sub-grantees actively participate in the Family Support Alliance led by the United Way of Tucson and Southern Arizona.

¹⁶ See Appendix E for considerations regarding this data set.

b. Community-Based Parent Education

Families can access educational and support services in community locations such as libraries and community centers and receive information on parenting that includes child development, child health and safety, early language and literacy development, and the social-emotional development of the child.

In addition to these family support strategies and services, the North Pima Regional Partnership Council coordinates and collaborates with the United Way of Southern Arizona Family Support Alliance. The Alliance's mission is to collaborate and coordinate with the multitude of service providers in Tucson and Southern Arizona in order to create a more seamless system of services for families and children. The Alliance includes a number of partners active in the provision of family support services in the greater North Pima region. The Alliance's goals and activities are further described in the section on early childhood system collaboration and coordination.

II.C. Health

This section summarizes current health data for the North Pima region, Pima County and Arizona as they relate to birth characteristics, prenatal health and child immunizations.

1. Birth Characteristics and Prenatal Health

Tables 18, 19 and 20 present birth and prenatal health data from 2010, 2011 and 2012 for Arizona, Pima County, and the North Pima region, respectively. The data come from Arizona Department of Health's Vital Statistics Office.

In 2012, a total of 85,652 births were reported in Arizona, a decrease from the 86,838 births reported in 2010 (Table 18). The number of Pima County births fluctuated over the three-year period from 2010 and 2012. The numbers decreased from 12,169 in 2010 to 11,874 in 2011 and increased slightly to 11,876 in 2012 (Table 19). Births for the North Pima region increased slightly. There were 2,250 births in the region in both 2010 and 2011 and 2,320 births in 2012 (Table 20).

Approximately two thirds of children born in the North Pima region (66.7 percent) in 2012 were white, significantly more than both the Pima County average of 43.2 percent and state average of 45.3 percent. As for ethnicity, the North Pima region's proportion of Hispanic/Latino children was much lower than that of the county and state. North Pima Hispanic/Latino births made up 22.6 percent of all births in the region. By comparison, Hispanic/Latino births in 2012 represented 44.8 percent of all Pima County births and 38.6 percent of all births statewide.

Birth characteristic data show the North Pima region has indicators of somewhat more positive prenatal health than Pima County and the state. Fewer than 25 mothers in the region lacked prenatal care, and the rate was lower than the county's rate of 1.3 percent and state's rate of 1.2 percent. Approximately 3.0 percent of pregnant mothers in the region in 2012 reported smoking, less than the 3.5 percent in the county and 4.0 percent in the state. The region's 2012 pre-term birth rate, at 8.4 percent, is slightly less than that of the county and state, which are 8.9 percent and 9.2 percent, respectively.

Other health risk indicators, relating to family structure and poverty, also put the North Pima County in a better position than the state and county. In the North Pima region in 2012, 26.8 percent of mothers giving birth were not married compared to 44.2 percent for the county and 45.0 percent for the state. The North Pima region had a much lower rate of births to teen mothers (4.7 percent in 2012) than the county (9.1 percent) and state (9.4 percent). The region's share of publicly funded births, 29.7 percent in 2012, was much lower than the county rate of 51.7 and the state rate of 53.1 percent.

Table 18. Birth Characteristics in Arizona in 2010, 2011 and 2012

Arizona						
	2010 Births	% Births	2011 Births	% Births	2012 Births	% Births
Total number of births	86,838		84,810		85,652	
Births to teen mothers (<=19 years old) ^a	9,280	10.7%	8,320	9.8%	8,070	9.4%
Births to unwed Mothers	38,203	44.0%	37,257	43.9%	38,543	45.0%
Publicly-funded births (AHCCCS)	46,284	53.3%	44,857	52.9%	45,453	53.1%
Race/ethnicity						
White, non-Hispanic	39,590	45.6%	39,110	46.1%	38,760	45.3%
Hispanic or Latino	34,070	39.2%	32,230	38.0%	33,050	38.6%
Black or African American	4,240	4.9%	4,300	5.1%	4,680	5.5%
American Indian or Alaska Native	5,660	6.5%	5,680	6.7%	5,529	6.5%
Asian or other Pacific Islander	3,280	3.8%	3,490	4.1%	3,620	4.2%
Prenatal care in the 1st trimester	71,250	82.0%	69,466	81.9%	70,782	82.6%
No prenatal care	1,370	1.6%	1,340	1.6%	1,050	1.2%
Low birth weight newborns (<2,500 grams at birth)	6,130	7.1%	5,920	7.0%	5,940	6.9%
Infant Deaths	530	0.6%	510	0.6%	510	0.6%
Length of gestation						
<37 weeks	8,340	9.6%	7,880	9.3%	7,890	9.2%
37-41 weeks	78,137	90.0%	76,574	90.3%	77,455	90.4%
42+ weeks	340	0.4%	320	0.4%	270	0.3%
Mother's substance abuse						
Drinker, nonsmoker	260	0.3%	300	0.4%	250	0.3%
Smoker, nondrinker	3,830	4.4%	3,470	4.1%	3,450	4.0%
Smoker and drinker	190	0.2%	130	0.2%	150	0.2%

Source: ADHS Vital Statistics, obtained for FTF, January 2014.

^a Sums rounded to nearest tens by ADHS.

Table 19. Birth Characteristics in Pima County in 2010, 2011 and 2012

Pima County						
	2010 Births	% Births	2011 Births	% Births	2012 Births	% Births
Total number of births	12,169		11,874		11,876	
Births to teen mothers (<=19 years old)	1,346	11.1%	1,183	10.0%	1,103	9.3%
Births to unwed Mothers	5,473	45.0%	5,380	45.3%	5,383	45.3%
Publicly-funded births (AHCCCS)	6,408	52.7%	6,126	51.6%	6,191	52.1%
Race/ethnicity						
White, non-Hispanic	5,049	41.5%	4,911	41.4%	5,012	42.2%
Hispanic or Latino	5,459	44.9%	5,211	43.9%	5,244	44.2%
Black or African American	548	4.5%	546	4.6%	569	4.8%
American Indian or Alaska Native	553	4.5%	578	4.9%	589	5.0%
Asian or other Pacific Islander	457	3.8%	471	4.0%	462	3.9%
Prenatal care in the 1st trimester	9,164	75.3%	8,841	74.5%	8,859	74.6%
No prenatal care	215	1.8%	197	1.7%	159	1.3%
Low birth weight newborns (<2,500 grams at birth)	853	7.0%	841	7.1%	842	7.1%
Length of gestation						
<37 weeks	1,091	9.0%	1,049	8.8%	1,062	8.9%
37-41 weeks	10,996	90.4%	10,742	90.5%	10,769	90.7%
42+ weeks	29	0.2%	40	0.3%	<25	0.2%
Mother's substance abuse						
Drinker, nonsmoker	35	0.3%	<25	0.2%	<25	0.2%
Smoker, nondrinker	519	4.3%	433	3.6%	410	3.5%
Smoker and drinker	33	0.3%	<25	0.1%	<25	0.2%

Source: ADHS Vital Statistics, obtained for FTF, January 2014

Table 20. Birth Characteristics in North Pima Region in 2010, 2011 and 2012

North Pima Region						
	2010 Births	% Births	2011 Births	% Births	2012 Births	% Births
Total number of births	2,250		2,250		2,320	
Births to teen mothers (<=19 years old) ¹	114	5.1%	94	4.2%	110	4.7%
Births to unwed Mothers	603	26.8%	618	27.5%	622	26.8%
Publicly-funded births (AHCCCS)	707	31.4%	690	30.7%	690	29.7%
Race/ethnicity						
White, non-Hispanic	1,546	68.7%	1,545	68.7%	1,547	66.7%
Hispanic or Latino	514	22.8%	507	22.5%	525	22.6%
Black or African American	41	1.8%	58	2.6%	63	2.7%
American Indian or Alaska Native	25	1.1%	26	1.2%	33	1.4%
Asian or other Pacific Islander	124	5.5%	116	5.2%	153	6.6%
Prenatal care in the 1st trimester	1,775	78.9%	1,784	79.3%	1,870	80.6%
No prenatal care	<25 ^a	-	<25	-	<25	-
Low birth weight newborns (<2,500 grams at birth)	144	6.4%	135	6.0%	145	6.3%
Infant deaths	-	-	<25	-	<25	-
Length of gestation						
<37 weeks	185	8.2%	193	8.6%	195	8.4%
37-41 weeks	2,062	91.6%	2,053	91.2%	2,121	91.4%
42+ weeks	-	-	<25	-	-	-
Mother's substance abuse						
Drinker, nonsmoker	-	-	-	-	-	-
Smoker, nondrinker	82	3.6%	70	3.1%	69	3.0%
Smoker and drinker	-	-	0	0.0%	-	-

Source: ADHS Vital Statistics, obtained for FTF, January 2014

^a cell count less than 25 is suppressed.

2. Child Immunizations

Child immunization numbers were obtained at the zip code level from the Arizona Department of Health Services for 2010, 2011 and 2012. These zip code level rates are available in Part Two of the report (The Zip Code Fact Box Resource Guide).

The immunization series referred to in Table 19 are defined as follows:

- 3:2:2:2 series (3 diphtheria-tetanus-pertussis, 2 poliovirus, 2 *Haemophilus influenzae* type B (Hib), and 2 hepatitis B vaccines)

- 4:3:1:3:3:1 series combination = 4 doses DTP or DTaP, 3 doses Polio, 1 dose MMR, 3 doses Hib, 3 doses Hepatitis B, and 1 dose Varicella vaccine.¹⁷

ADHS reported each series separately, as shown in Table 21. For both series, the completion rates for 2012 in the North Pima region are similar to those of the county and slightly higher than those of the state. The completion rates for series one, pertaining to children 12 to 24 months old, are higher than those for series two, pertaining to children 19 to 35 months, by about 20 percent.

Table 21. Child Immunizations, Number and Percent Completed in Arizona, Pima County and North Pima Region, January 2012 Snapshot

	Arizona	Pima County	North Pima Region
Number 3:2:2:2 completed 12-24 months	64,469	9,620	1,823
Percent 3:2:2:2 completed 12-24 months	69.2%	73.6%	73.2%
Number 4:3:1:3:3:1 completed 19-35 months	61,420	9,652	1,855
Percent 4:3:1:3:3:1 completed 19-35 months	47.9%	55.2%	53.5%

Source: ADHS, obtained for FTF, January 2014.

II.D. Public Awareness and Collaboration

As part of a comprehensive system of early childhood development and health, investments in universal parent outreach and awareness are meant to increase all parents' awareness of child development and child health and the availability of resources, support, and services so that they have the information and tools to support their child's growth and development.¹⁸

Collaboration and coordination of the resources and supportive services is a cornerstone of the early childhood system. This section addresses public awareness (i.e. information systems) and collaboration and coordination (i.e. systems of resources that support families).

1. Public Awareness and Communication

Public awareness about First Things First and its mission can be conceptualized on two levels:

1) at the parent or family level where information is provided that increases parents' or caregivers' knowledge of and access to quality early childhood development information and resources, and 2) at a broad public level, in terms of increasing public's awareness or familiarity

¹⁷ Definitions obtained from Centers for Disease Control Morbidity and Mortality Report, September 2013, available at <http://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/preview/mmwrhtml/mm6236a1.htm>.

¹⁸ <http://www.azftf.gov/pages/WebMain.aspx?PageId=9E8669C97C0C408B9F3567C855744398&StrategyId=118>

with the importance of early care and childhood education and how that connects to First Things First's mission as a publicly funded program. Current information about what is known in these areas is described below.

a. Parents' Knowledge about Early Childhood Development: The Family and Community Survey 2012

The First Things First Family Support Framework states that, "An integral component of an effective family support infrastructure ensures that information is available in a variety of forms and addresses the concerns families may have." Furthermore, information provided to families must do the following:

- Connect programs across communities
- Be culturally appropriate and relevant
- Build on family strengths and knowledge
- Provide accurate information
- Offer opportunities for sharing among and between families through various family and social networks¹⁹

Gaps in these information areas are indicators of unmet needs that require asset building. The most recent primary source available for documenting current public awareness regarding early care and childhood education is the 2012 FTF Family and Community Survey.

The results from the Family & Community Survey were disaggregated for the region and were analyzed to provide insight into the public's awareness and knowledge about early childhood development and age appropriate behavior. When the 153 adult respondents in the North Pima region were asked about when a parent can begin to have significant impact on a child's brain development, 89 percent responded "prenatally and from birth," compared to 80 percent across the state. The findings in Table 22 highlight other trends in understanding early childhood development

Table 22. Parental Knowledge Findings from 2012 Family and Community Survey, North Pima Region

Language and literacy development	63% of respondents indicated that television definitely or probably does not promote language development as effectively as personal conversation.
Emotional development	51% of respondents believed that infants can begin to sense their parents' emotions between birth and one month of age.
Capacity for learning is set at birth	63% of respondents did not agree with the statement that a child's capacity for learning is pretty much set from birth and cannot be greatly increased or decreased by how the parents interact with them.

Source: FTF

¹⁹ Ibid.

This assessment of adults' understanding of early development and the timing of children's early abilities identified several opportunities, especially related to language and communication, which highlight areas in which some parents can benefit from additional education and accurate information. Improving parents' understanding of these concepts may positively impact the degree to which they interact optimally with their children.

First Things First has a number of activities that focus on increasing parent awareness and outreach. Currently, statewide strategies that support regional efforts in this area are the Arizona Parent Kit and the Birth to Five Helpline. The Parent Kit is available to all families of newborns as they are discharged from their birthing hospital while the Helpline is a toll-free phone service open to all families with young children looking for the latest child development information from experts in the field.²⁰

Regionally, there are multiple and overlapping strategies and activities to address parent outreach and awareness. Activities include the use of media, resource distribution (e.g. children's books, resource guides, child development and child health fact sheets or parenting tip sheets), and parenting education workshops. Many of these activities are conducted by North Pima's partners who are coordinating and collaborating to build a system of support services to families with young children. Also, it is important to note that the North Pima region continues to build trusting relationships with many of the rural communities within its boundaries which enhances increased parent outreach and education. The progress occurring in these areas is described in the following sections.

b. Community Awareness and Community Outreach

The North Pima Regional Partnership Council has identified the need to increase the level of awareness about early childhood health and development throughout the region. The council has implemented a strategy that provides access to a variety of community-based activities and materials to increase public awareness on the importance of early childhood development and health through participation in community events, and the dissemination of materials.

The North Pima region has partnered with Central and South Pima Regions, as well as the Pascua Yaqui Tribe and Tohono O'odham Regional Partnership Councils in a cross-regional joint communication plan that includes media, printed material, and support of a contracted team of consultants to do public outreach. Their community outreach efforts have included: support for Community Outreach consultants to assist with identifying and presenting to local organizations, organizing site visits, gathering stories related to the impact of FTF strategies, and recruiting and retaining champions for early childhood education and health. The Southeast Area Cross-Regional Communications Plan targeted a diverse audience of groups and populations that are considered to be key partners in a successful early childhood system:

²⁰ <http://www.azftf.gov/pages/WebMain.aspx?PagelId=9E8669C97C0C408B9F3567C855744398&StrategyId=118>

- FTF Regional Partnership Councils and grantees
- Early childhood coalitions/advocacy organizations
- Medical community
- Women's organizations
- Faith-based Organizations
- K-12 community
- Elders and 55+
- Colleges and Universities
- Business leaders
- Public policy makers/influencers

2. North Pima Region Coordination and Collaboration; System-Building Efforts

Coordination and collaboration across various systems and services are needed to create an effective family support infrastructure in an early childhood system. They can span educational, economic, health and cultural resources. Coordination is identified as one of the six Goal Areas that will be accomplished by First Things First in order to build the Arizona early childhood system. In order to accomplish this coordination goal, First Things First is directed to foster cross-system collaboration efforts among local, state, federal and tribal organizations to improve the coordination and integration of Arizona programs, services and resources for young children and their families.²¹ Cross-system efforts may include a wide variety of activities, but in general it involves people and organizations working together at varying levels of intensity on a common purpose. The First Things First Standard of Practice on Coordination defines different levels of working together from networking and cooperation to higher intensity efforts such as coordination and collaboration. Coordination involves more formal working relationships between organizations that maintain their individual authority but may share some resources and rewards. Collaboration is considered to be the most intensive, durable, yet most challenging of cross-system efforts because it involves organizations to enter into a formal commitment to share a common mission, authority and resources.

As a result of coordination and collaboration, services are often easier to access and are implemented in a manner that is more responsive to the needs of the children and families. Coordination and collaboration may also result in greater capacity to deliver services because organizations are working together to identify and address gaps in service.²²

Since 2008, much has been accomplished in building an early childhood system in the region and cross-regionally. First Things First developed a set of guiding documents for its Regional Partnership Councils and partners that includes best practices and sets the standards for services coordination and collaboration. These standards and best practices inform the North Pima Regional Partnership Council in its efforts to coordinate and collaborate both within and across regions in Pima County. New developments in systems collaboration and coordination in the region are highlighted in this section.

²¹ First Things First, Coordination Standard of Practice-Service, accessed at <http://www.azftf.gov/pages/WebMain.aspx?PageId=9E8669C97C0C408B9F3567C855744398&StrategyId=46>

²² Ibid.

a. Project M.O.R.E. (More Opportunities for Rural Educators)

United Way of Tucson and Southern Arizona works in collaboration with Child and Family Resources, who manages Project M.O.R.E. The goal of Project M.O.R.E. is to recruit child care providers of young children birth through age five to become regulated by either the Department of Economic Services (DES) or the Arizona Department of Health Services (ADHS). Emphasis was placed on recruiting participants in outlying rural areas in the region. The project includes financial assistance for becoming certified or licensed, ongoing professional development on a monthly basis, and assistance in applying for other First Things First program and services such as Quality First, REWARD\$, and T.E.A.C.H. In State Fiscal Years 2013 and 2014, 7 home-based providers per fiscal year in North Pima were targeted for certification by DES or ADHS.

b. Cross-Regional Coordination and Collaboration

Coordination across the FTF Southeast Area regions has been intentional and has resulted in the implementation of several cross-regional implementation efforts of which North Pima has been a part. Also, North Pima coordinates and partners with an active coalition of organizations and child advocates for early childhood education and care. Several of these coalitions and partnerships existed prior to First Things First and were major contributors to the conceptualization and support of FTF statewide. New and continuing developments in systems collaboration and coordination in the region are highlighted in this section.

1. The United Way of Tucson and Southern Arizona, First Focus on Kids Community Initiative

The United Way of Tucson and Southern Arizona, First Focus on Kids (FFK) has played a long-standing role in promoting and building a system of early care and childhood education in the region. It is a cross-regional partnership comprised of a local council of community representatives formed around enhancing the quality and availability of child care since 1999 in Southern Pima County. First Focus on Kids received just over \$9 million from FTF allocations from three Pima Regional Partnership Councils or the state FTF office in FY 2011.²³ Several of FFK's new programs are cross-regional efforts that were either partially or fully funded by the North Pima Region. These are:

- Leadership Development FFK Chairs (Professional Development);
- Family Support Conference (Family Support and Home Visitation);
- T.E.A.C.H. Outreach and Support (Professional Development)

²³ United Way of Tucson and Southern Arizona, Annual Report 2010-2011 First Focus on Kids, accessed at <http://www.unitedwaytucson.org/education/first-focus-kids>

2. Home Visitation and Community-Based Parent Education

In State Fiscal Year 2013 the North Pima, Central Pima, and South Pima Regional Partnership Councils partnered to issue a joint Request for Grant Application (RFGA) for home visitation services. As a result, two awards were issued: one to the United Way of Tucson Family Support Alliance and one to the Sunnyside Parents As Teachers Collaborative. Both the Alliance and Collaborative represent multiple partners carrying out evidence-based home visitation programs and together, both groups work closely to ensure maximum service delivery and supports to families.

The Family Support Alliance is coordinated formally by the United Way of Tucson and Southern Arizona and was created to increase the coordination and cohesiveness of family support services in the Southern Arizona region. Its focus is home visitation, parent education, and family support. It has multiple goals, and foremost among them are:

- Families will be able to enter services at multiple entry points and will be able to move from more intensive to less intensive services as a child progresses
- To eliminate gaps in services so geographically isolated families are reached and other at-risk populations are served.²⁴

The Alliance has more than 25 partner organizations working together to help achieve these goals. As described earlier, the United Way of Tucson and Southern Arizona Family Support Alliance is the administrative home of four FTF Family Support grants funded across all of the FTF Pima regions. The Alliance meets monthly and partners discuss collaboration and coordination issues.

The Parents As Teachers Collaborative works closely with all member organizations within the Collaborative, as well as with the Family Support Alliance to ensure streamlined referrals and coordinated services. They also collaborate to ensure ongoing professional development opportunities are offered and encouraged among the home visitors and parent educators.

The North Pima and Central Pima Regional Partnership Councils partnered to jointly issue a RFGA for community-based parent education. Regardless of where a family may work or reside in either region, they have access to multiple evidence-based community-based parent education opportunities.

3. Community-Based Professional Development for Early Care and Education Professionals

In response to the low rates of higher education attainment and the lack of comprehensive professional development opportunities tied to college credit, the Central Pima Regional Partnership Council has implemented innovative professional development, formally known as Community-Based Professional Development for Early Care and Education Professionals, since

²⁴ United Way of Tucson and Southern Arizona <http://www.unitedwaytucson.org/education/first-focus-kids/family-support-alliance>

State Fiscal Year 2010. The North Pima Regional Council implemented the strategy in State Fiscal Year 2011. The continuing need for comprehensive professional development tied to college credit statewide inspired all five Pima regions to issue a joint, single Request for Grant Application (RFGA) in State Fiscal year 2013 and continuing into State Fiscal Year 2014. The grant—Great Expectations for Children, Teachers, and Families—encourages any early childhood professional in the county to access comprehensive professional development that is tied to college credit. The Community of Practice professional development model targets over 1,700 home-based providers, early childhood professionals, center directors, master’s degree students, and students pursuing any early childhood related degree within Pima County.

Communities of Practice, or learning cohorts of early childhood professionals, gather multiple times a year to research a particular topic within each of the regions located in Pima County. The Communities of Practice are referenced as, “groups of people who share a concern or a passion for something they do and learn how to do it better as they interact regularly.”²⁵ The professional development opportunities through the Communities of Practice are taught by subject matter experts at the local, statewide, and national levels with ties to college level credit. In State Fiscal Year 2014, there are a total of 10 Communities of Practice implemented by the lead grantee, United Way of Tucson and Southern Arizona, with eight additional sub-grantees:

- Child and Family Resources
- Easter Seals Blake Foundation
- Southern Arizona Association for the Education of Young Children
- Tucson Unified School District
- Early Childhood Development Group
- Tohono O’odham Community College
- Pima Community College, Center for Early Childhood Studies
- University of Arizona, College of Education.

Partners deliver high quality, best practice, and community-based professional development opportunities to early care and education teachers and administrators through a Communities of Practice model which includes ongoing education sessions, opportunities to apply newly learned theories, seminars, lectures, and college level classes to enhance their skills and knowledge in working with children birth through age five. The professional development opportunities are tied to college credit and include academic support and consultation by an early childhood higher education representative affiliated with a higher education institution, such as a local university or community college. Intentional cross-regional coordination is implemented to ensure any early childhood professional in the county has access to professional development (See Appendix H).

Grantees work in partnership with program administrators, family child care providers, center directors, and center owners of early care and education programs to identify professional development needs for staff within core competency areas as well as host subject matter

²⁵ <http://www.ewenger.com/theory/> cited in First Things First, Standards of Practice, Community-Based Professional Development for Early Care and Education Professionals.

experts (i.e. visiting faculty, published authors, researchers, etc.) during applied theory or consultation professional development sessions.

Multiple higher educational institutions have already articulated agreements to collaborate and coordinate services such as Pima Community College, University of Arizona, and University of Arizona–South. Additional partnerships and collaborations have been formed with Central Arizona College, Rio Salado Community College, Tohono O’odham Community College, and Prescott College.

c. Pima County Cross-Regional Communication Plan

As mentioned in the previous section on community outreach, all five regions in Pima County have engaged in a cross-regional communication plan that involves collaboration and coordination. The regions have pooled their resources to better leverage funding. For example, they have purchased TV, radio, and online ads that are shown throughout the Pima regions and on websites frequently accessed by the public. The pooled funding has allowed the five regions to hire two Parent Awareness and Community Outreach Coordinators to conduct community outreach to inform the greater community on the importance of early childhood education, health, and development and the role First Things First plays in ensuring children are ready for kindergarten. One Coordinator works within the North Pima, Central Pima, and South Pima regions while another Coordinator works in the tribal communities of Tohono O’odham Nation and Pascua Yaqui Tribe. The result is that all of the Regional Partnership Councils in Pima County have partners and community stakeholders who work together to create a coordinated message to the community.

These activities demonstrate the progress that the North Pima Regional Partnership Council’s investments in strategies have made in creating coordinated efforts across service providers and raising public awareness through coordinated strategies. Great strides have been made in building the system of coordinated services for families and children in the region.

III. SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION

The North Pima region is made up of diverse communities whose families with young children vary in their capacities, resources and needs. Approximately 15,361 children birth through age five live within the 14 inhabited zip codes of the North Pima region. The region includes both affluent and high need metropolitan and suburban areas, incorporated towns and unincorporated rural communities.

Because a county level perspective can mask important needs and assets that exist for the communities within the region, Part Two of this report (the Zip Code Fact Box Resource Guide) provides a rich socio-demographic picture of individual places within the region. This section of the report shows significant variation in terms of need on a range of indicators throughout the North Pima region.

For the past six years, the North Pima Regional Partnership Council has sought to fund strategies to coordinate services and build capacity for early childhood care, education and support services. Through partnering with service delivery organizations, the North Pima Regional Partnership Council has sought to create a seamless system of services for families and children that builds trust among community members and provides crucial services, especially in the more remote places of this region.

Child care capacity has increased significantly in the region over the past two years. As of December 2013, the North Pima region's early childhood education and care providers had capacity to care for 59 percent of the 15,361 estimated children birth through age five population in the region. This is an increase of more than one quarter of capacity in two years, as compared to figures from the 2012 Needs and Assets Report. At that time, early childhood and care providers had capacity to care for 42 percent of the children birth through age five in the region. The North Pima Regional Partnership Council continues to support capacity by providing child care scholarships to working parents through Quality First enrolled providers. Professional development and system coordination efforts continue to pave the way for future work impacting the care, health, and educational needs of children birth through five years of age in the North Pima region.

The North Pima Regional Partnership Council's funding strategies and partnerships described in this report have demonstrated a commitment to a long-term sustainable approach for creating an early childhood care and education system and related supports for families of the region.

PART TWO

I. Zip Code Maps and Fact Box Resource Guide

This part of the report provides a map of each zip code in the FTF North Pima region along with demographic, health, and economic data pertaining to the children birth through age five and their families. The following section provides guidance for understanding the data presented in the zip code fact boxes.

I.A. Fact Box Legend

85739	Zip Code Boundaries	85739	85619	85737
	2000 zip code	100%		
	2010 zip code	80%	10%	10%
	Catalina	100%		

Each zip code has a table like the one above. The table presents a geographical analysis of the change in the zip code boundary between 2000 and 2010. The original zip code boundary from 2000 is compared with the zip code boundary in 2010. Data reported for 85739 in 2000 correspond to a different geographical boundary that data reported for 85739 in 2010. In the example above, the zip code boundary in the year 2000 spilled into zip codes 85645 and 85736 in the year 2010. The boundary in 2010 shifted as a result of population growth and changes. The reason for including the above table is to help the reader understand how the zip code boundaries have shifted. For example, the population reported for 85739 in the 2000 Census was 12,088. The population report for 85739 in the 2010 Census was 17,848. Yet, the boundary for 85601 shifted during the 10-year period so the change in population does not correspond to exactly the same geographical area.

The fact boxes present data regarding TANF, SNAP (Food Stamps), WIC, immunizations, DES child care subsidies, etc. Any town or census designated place (population of 20,000 or more) that falls in a zip code is also listed in the box. The 2000 and 2010 population data are reported by the U.S. Census Bureau in ZIP Code Tabulation Areas (ZCTAs), which are approximate representations of the U.S. Postal Service zip codes. For further explanation of ZCTAs, see Appendix E.

I.B. Population Statistics in the Fact Boxes

- The source for each number in the fact boxes is included, such as Census 2000, the 2010 Census, and the 2007-2011 American Community Survey (ACS). Population statistics are reported from these sources as a basis for comparison over time.
- Race & Ethnicity: It is not possible to compare the change from 2000 to 2010 for the racial and ethnic composition of the general population or children under age six. This is because the 2012 fact boxes were modified to conform to the standard practice of reporting race and ethnicity as separate categories. Therefore, White, African American, American Indian, and Asian are reported under race and Hispanic is reported separately under ethnicity. The race and ethnicity of children birth through age five were calculated from 2010 Census data reported in single years of age and aggregated for this report.
- The data in each column refer to a year, be it 2000, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012 or 2013. The percent of families receiving TANF and Food Stamps in the 2010 data column uses the 2010 population numbers as the denominator. For some zip codes, these percentages are over 100 percent because of inconsistencies in the way that DES counts families compared to the numbers that appear in the 2010 Census. For example, families may list their addresses in these zip codes to DES although they were not counted there in the Census, or DES may be counting families more than once if they reapply for benefits.
- Some zip codes do not have any data from certain categories, and are marked “-“ for not available. This is not equivalent to the number 0.
- Data at the zip code level pertaining to TANF, SNAP, and DES child care scholarships and CPS reporting cases of fewer than 10 families or 10 children birth through age five are reported as “<10” due to requests to maintain confidentiality. Data pertaining to WIC had cases suppressed at <30 in the data set provided by ADHS. Additional health indicators with fewer than 25 cases, such as immunizations and DDD services, are reported as “<25”. Percentages are reported for TANF and SNAP recipients pertaining to children birth through age five and their families in 2010 since these population numbers were reported in the 2010 Census, providing a denominator.

I.C. Pima County Community Development Target Areas

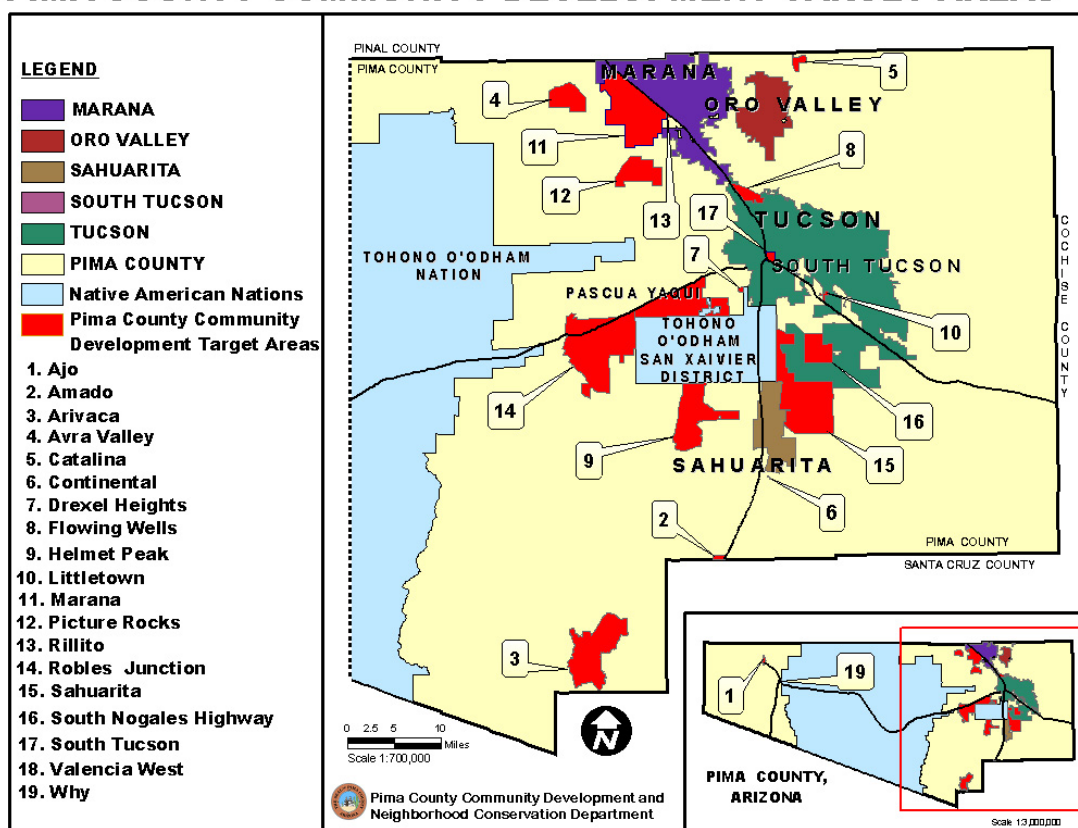
The maps include areas known as Pima County Community Development Target Areas. As shown in Figure 1, the Pima County Community Development and Neighborhood Conservation Department has identified 19 Pima County Community Development Target areas as low-income areas eligible for community development assistance.²⁶ Approximately 7 percent of the Pima County population – approximately 59,000 residents at the time of Census 2000 -- lives

²⁶ To be eligible for funding, the target area must have more than 51% of the households below 80% of the median income as determined by HUD based on the Decennial Census. Pima County delineates target areas each ten years based on the U. S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) Low- and Moderate-Income Estimates which are derived from the decennial census and the American Community Survey.

within these target areas. Updated numbers of residents living in these areas are not yet available from Pima County and HUD as of 2014. As Community Development Target areas, these places are eligible to receive funding through the federal Community Development Block Grant Program (CDBG), administered by Pima County. Funding is intended to revitalize lower-income neighborhoods through housing rehabilitation, public facilities, infrastructure improvements and public services. Pima County Community Development Target Areas are relevant to the work of the FTF Pima County Regional Councils, especially when these services benefit children. The Resource Guide includes the locations of these target areas so the FTF Councils can better coordinate their investments with the Pima County Community Services department.

Figure 1

PIMA COUNTY COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT TARGET AREAS



Source: Pima County Community Services Department, accessed 2014

I.D. Federally Subsidized Multi-Family Housing Facilities

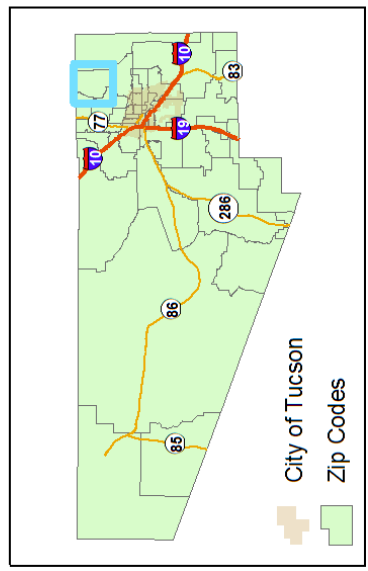
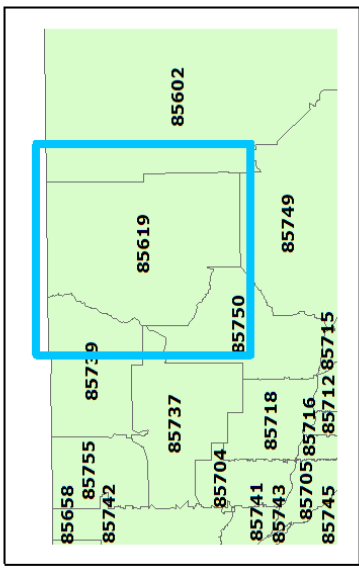
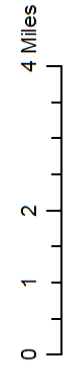
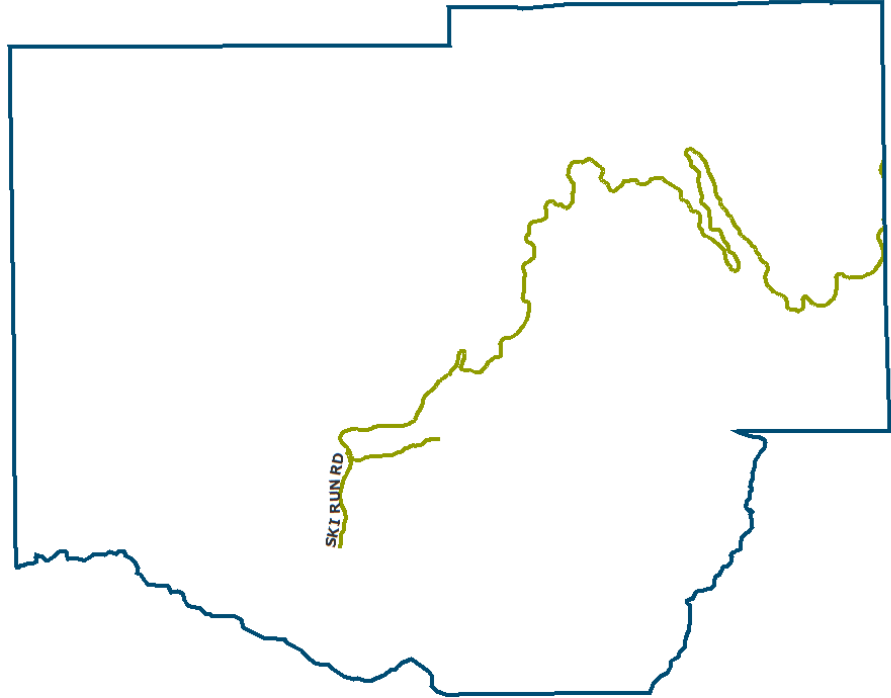
The maps show the locations of federally subsidized multi-family housing facilities. Their locations come from the HUD geographic information system (GIS) "A Picture of Subsidized Households: 2008." This geospatial database is the most current source for publicly subsidized multi-family housing facilities in the United States. Facilities that are mapped here

include facilities whose tenants receive federal housing assistance. These include public housing units, apartments accepting Section 8 housing vouchers, and multi-family units that are part of the Low Income Housing Tax Credit program. Senior housing units are excluded from the mapping for this report.

I.E. Health Facilities, Parks, Public Libraries and Schools

The maps show the location of hospitals, clinics and public health department facilities as well as parks, public libraries and schools. A list of all health facilities, clinics, subsidized multi-family housing facilities, and public libraries is presented by zip code in Appendix I.

85619 Zip Code



Federally Subsidized Multi Family Housing

Zip 85619

Schools

Library

Parks

Health Facilities

Clinic

Federally Qualified Health Center

Hospital

Pima County Health Department

85619	Zip Code Boundaries	85619
	2000 zip code	100%
	2010 zip code	100%

Population and Poverty, Census 2000, 2010 and ACS 2007-2011

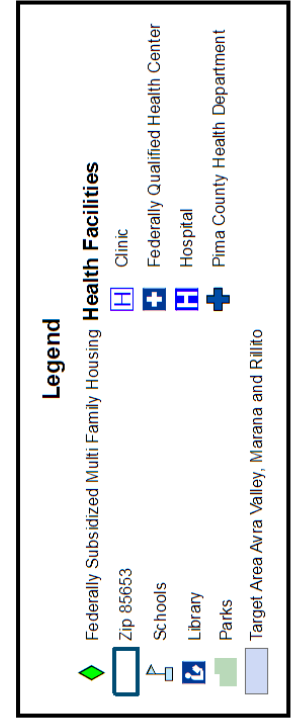
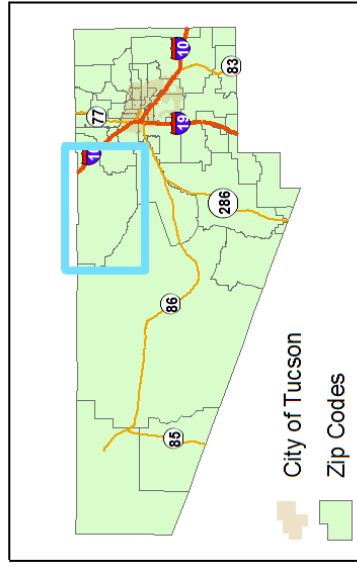
	2000 Census	2000 Percent	2010 Census	2007-2011 ACS
Total Population	73		50	
Population below Poverty (where economic status is reported)	0	0.0%		3
Children 0-5	0		3	
Children 0-5 below Poverty (where economic status is reported)	0	0.0%		0
			Census 2010	Census 2010
Total Number of Families	24	100%	12	100%
Families with Children 0-5	0	0.0%	2	16.7%
Single Parent Families with Children 0-5	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Single Parent Families with Children 0-5 (Mother only)	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
			All Ages	Children 0-5
Race, Census 2010				
White			80.0%	33.3%
African American			0	0.0%
American Indian			12.0%	0.0%
Asian			8.0%	66.7%
Other Race Alone and Multiple Races			0	0.0%
Ethnicity, Census 2010:				
Hispanic			6.0%	0.0%

Families and Children Receiving Public Assistance

	January 2009	January 2010	January 2011	January 2013
TANF Family Recipients with Children 0-5	0	0 (0.0%)	0	0
TANF Children 0-5 Recipients	0	0 (0.0%)	0	0
Food Stamp Recipients – Families with Children 0-5	0	0 (0.0%)	0	0
Food Stamp Recipients - Children 0-5	0	0 (0.0%)	0	0
WIC Certified Women		0	0	0
WIC Recipients Women		0	0	0
WIC Certified Children 0-4		0	0	0
WIC Recipients Children 0-4		0	0	0

<u>Health and Safety</u>				
Child Immunizations		January 2010	January 2011	January 2012
3:2:2:2 number completed 12-24 months		0	0	0
3:2:2:2 % completed		0	0	0
4:3:1:3:3:1 number completed 19-35 months		0	0	0
4:3:1:3:3:1 % completed		0	0	0
DDD		2010 total	2011 Total	2012 Total
# Children Referred for Screening		0	0	0
# Children Screened		0	0	0
# Children Served		0	0	0
# Service Visits for All Children Served		0	0	0
Child Safety and Security		SFY 2010 Total	SFY 2011 Total	SFY 2012 Total
Children In Foster Care on Last Day of the State Fiscal Year Who Entered Care at Age 5 or Younger		0	0	0
<u>Early Education and Child Care</u>				
DES Child Care Subsidies	Jan 2009	Jan 2010	Jan 2011	Jan 2012
DES Child Care Subsidy Eligible - Families with 0-5	0	0	0	0
DES Child Care Recipients - Families with 0-5	0	0	0	0
DES Child Care Subsidy Eligible - Children 0-5	0	0	0	0
DES Child Care Recipients - Children 0-5	0	0	0	0
Providers Listed with CCR&R		April 2010	December 2011	December 2013
ADHS Licensed Centers		0	0	0
ADHS Certified Group Homes		0	0	0
DES Certified Homes		0	0	0
Listed Homes (Unregulated)		0	0	0
Total		0	0	0
Subset: Head Start		0	0	0
Accredited		0	0	0
Quality First		0	0	0

The map shows the Manville area with several roads: Silverbell Rd, El Tirol Rd, Anway Rd, Manville Mile, and Avra Valley Rd. A blue cross icon, representing the proposed Manville Water Treatment Plant, is located near the intersection of Silverbell Rd and El Tirol Rd. Other features include a green tree icon near the plant, a purple circle icon near the intersection of Avra Valley Rd and El Tirol Rd, and a small building icon near the intersection of El Tirol Rd and Anway Rd.



85653	Zip Code Boundaries	85653	85743	85658
	2000 zip code	100%		
	2010 zip code	98%	2%	
	Avra Valley	100%		
	Marana town	50%	30%	20%
	Rillito	100%		

Population and Poverty, Census 2000, 2010 and ACS 2007-2011				
	2000 Census	2000 Percent	2010 Census	2007-2011 ACS
Total Population	10,948		14,408	
Population below Poverty (where economic status is reported)	1,225	11.2%		1,689
Children 0-5	844		1409	
Children 0-5 below Poverty (where economic status is reported)	97	11.5%		180
			Census 2010	Census 2010
Total Number of Families	2,872	100%	3,837	100%
Families with Children 0-5	274	9.5%	465	12.1%
Single Parent Families with Children 0-5	183	2.8%	132	3.4%
Single Parent Families with Children 0-5 (Mother only)	81	2.3%	87	2.3%
			All Ages	Children 0-5
Race, Census 2010				
White			80.3%	75.9%
African American			2.3%	2.5%
American Indian			2.5%	1.7%
Asian			0.9%	0.7%
Other Race Alone and Multiple Races			13.9%	19.2%
Ethnicity, Census 2010:				
Hispanic			26.1%	35.6%
Families and Children Receiving Public Assistance				
	January 2009	January 2010	January 2011	January 2012
TANF Family Recipients with Children 0-5	41	36 (7.7%)	13	12
TANF Children 0-5 Recipients	56	42 (3.0%)	14	15
Food Stamp Recipients – Families with Children 0-5	262	302 (64.9%)	310	313
Food Stamp Recipients - Children 0-5	391	435 (30.9%)	450	447
WIC Certified Women		151	135	109
WIC Recipients Women		124	107	89
WIC Certified Children 0-4		520	503	451
WIC Recipients Children 0-4		433	404	368

Health and Safety**Child Immunizations**

	January 2010	January 2011	January 2012
3:2:2:2 number completed 12-24 months	198	177	179
3:2:2:2 % completed	77.3%	78.3%	79.9%
4:3:1:3:3:1 number completed 19-35 months	196	204	176
4:3:1:3:3:1 % completed	54.6%	60.4%	59.9%

DDD

	2010 total	2011 Total	2012 Total
# Children Referred for Screening	<25	<25	<25
# Children Screened	<25	<25	<25
# Children Served	<25	<25	<25
# Service Visits for All Children Served	528	539	500

Child Safety and Security

	SFY 2010 Total	SFY 2011 Total	SFY 2012 Total
Children In Foster Care on Last Day of the State Fiscal Year Who Entered Care at Age 5 or Younger	13	16	23

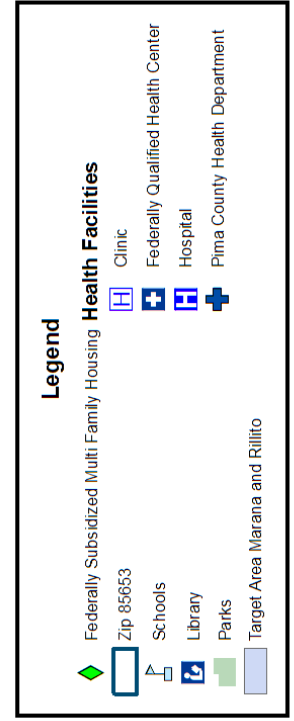
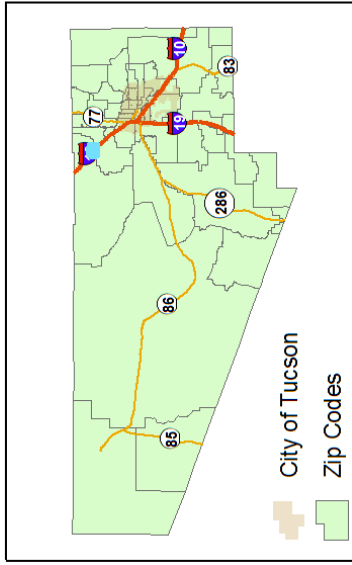
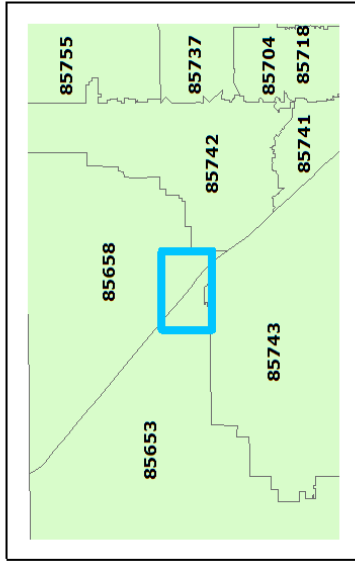
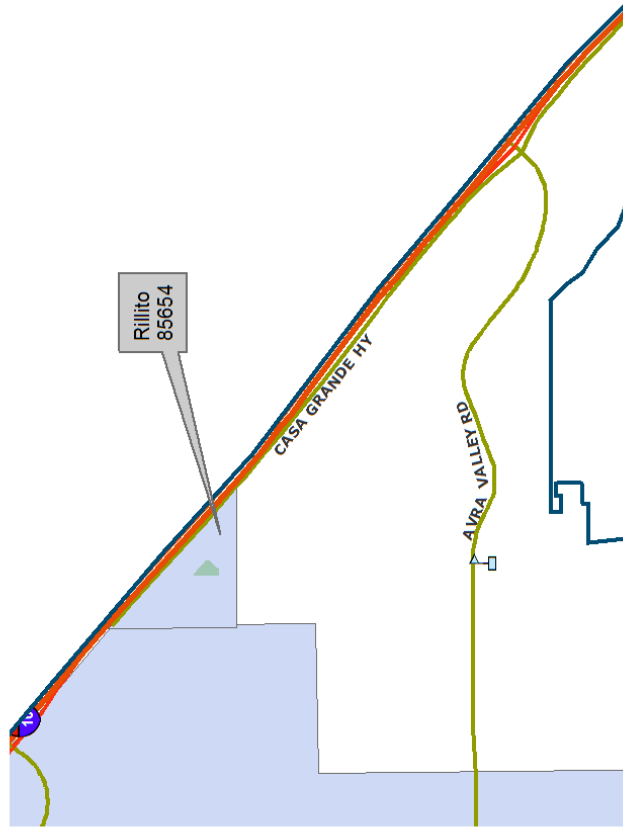
Early Education and Child Care**DES Child Care Subsidies**

	Jan 2009	Jan 2010	Jan 2011	Jan 2012
DES Child Care Subsidy Eligible - Families with 0-5	65	48	34	44
DES Child Care Recipients - Families with 0-5	51 (79%)	46 (96%)	31 (91 %)	42 (95%)
DES Child Care Subsidy Eligible - Children 0-5	99	81	60	71
DES Child Care Recipients - Children 0-5	76 (77%)	70 (86%)	60 (100%)	66 (93%)

Providers Listed with CCR&R

	April 2010	December 2011	December 2013
ADHS Licensed Centers	5	5	6
ADHS Certified Group Homes	1	1	1
DES Certified Homes	5	4	2
Listed Homes (Unregulated)	1	4	4
Total	12	14	13
Subset: Head Start	1	1	1
Accredited	0	0	0
Quality First	0	1	1

85654 Zip Code



85654	Zip Code Boundaries	85654
	2000 zip code	100%
	2010 zip code	100%
85654 is a small area within 85653 and includes (part of) Rillito. Most of the data for this population are included in the figures for 85653		

Population, Census 2000 and 2010				
	2000 Census	2000 Percent	2010 Census	2007-2011 ACS
Total Population	148		97	
Population below Poverty (where economic status is reported)	25	16.9%		n/a
Children 0-5	6		11	
Children 0-5 below Poverty (where economic status is reported)	0	0.0%		n/a
			Census 2010	Census 2010
Total Number of Families	40	100%	24	100%
Families with Children 0-5	2	5.0%	1	4.2%
Single Parent Families with Children 0-5	0	0.0%	1	4.2%
Single Parent Families with Children 0-5 (Mother only)	0	0.0%	1	4.2%
			All Ages	Children 0-5
Race, Census 2010				
White			27.8%	0.0%
African American			38.1%	36.4%
American Indian			2.1%	0.0%
Asian			0.0%	0.0%
Other Race Alone and Multiple Races			32.0%	63.6%
Ethnicity, Census 2010:				
Hispanic			44.3%	63.6%
Families and Children Receiving Public Assistance				
	January 2009	January 2010	January 2011	January 2012
TANF Family Recipients with Children 0-5	<10	<10	<10	<10
TANF Children 0-5 Recipients	<10	<10	<10	<10
Food Stamp Recipients – Families with Children 0-5	<10	<10	<10	<10
Food Stamp Recipients - Children 0-5	<10	<10	<10	<10
WIC Certified Women		<30	<30	<30
WIC Recipients Women		<30	<30	<30
WIC Certified Children 0-4		<30	<30	<30
WIC Recipients Children 0-4		<30	<30	<30

[a] See introduction to Part Three for an explanation for why percentages might exceed 100%.

Health and Safety**Child Immunizations**

	January 2010	January 2011	January 2012
3:2:2:2 number completed 12-24 months	0	0	0
3:2:2:2 % completed	0	0	0
4:3:1:3:3:1 number completed 19-35 months	<25	0	0
4:3:1:3:3:1 % completed	-	0	0

DDD

	2010 total	2011 Total	2012 Total
# Children Referred for Screening	0	0	0
# Children Screened	0	0	0
# Children Served	0	0	0
# Service Visits for All Children Served	0	0	0

Child Safety and Security

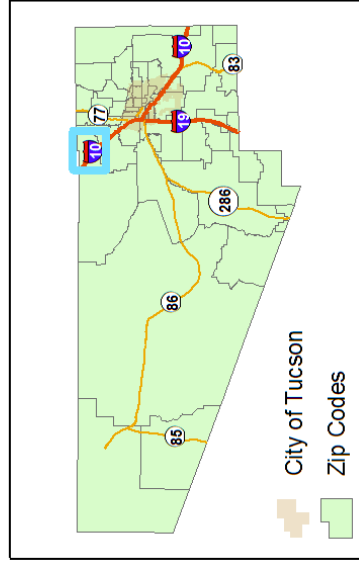
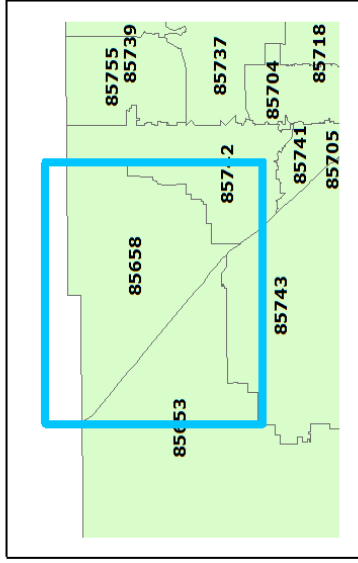
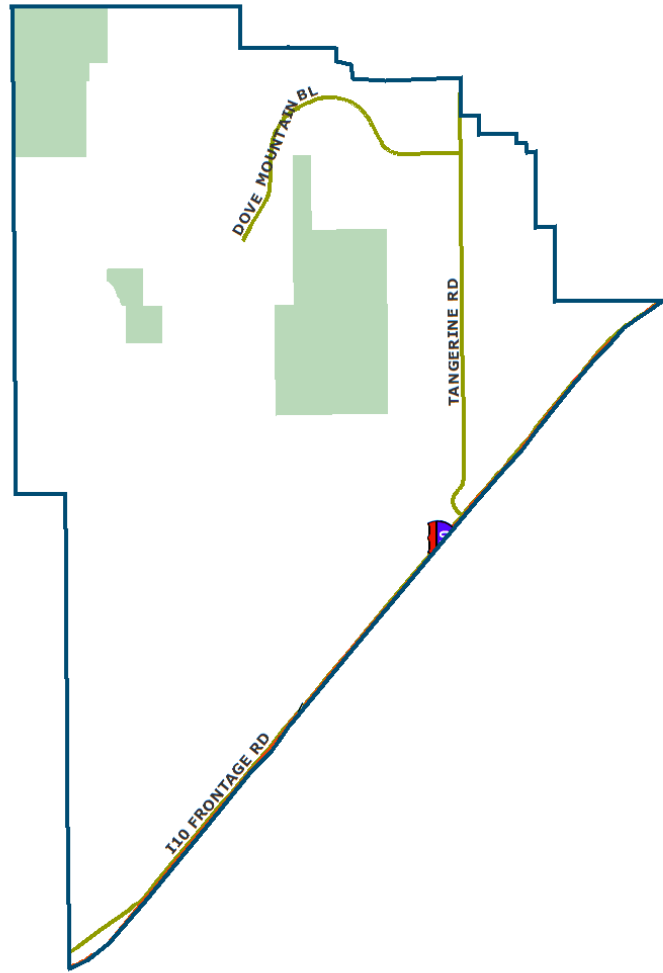
	SFY 2010 Total	SFY 2011 Total	SFY 2012 Total
Children In Foster Care on Last Day of the State Fiscal Year Who Entered Care at Age 5 or Younger	<10	0	<10

Early Education and Child Care

DES Child Care Subsidies	Jan 2009	Jan 2010	Jan 2011	Jan 2012
DES Child Care Subsidy Eligible - Families with 0-5	<10	<10	<10	0
DES Child Care Recipients - Families with 0-5	<10	<10	<10	0
DES Child Care Subsidy Eligible - Children 0-5	<10	<10	<10	0
DES Child Care Recipients - Children 0-5	<10	<10	<10	0

Providers Listed with CCR&R	April 2010	December 2011	December 2013
ADHS Licensed Centers	0	0	0
ADHS Certified Group Homes	0	0	0
DES Certified Homes	0	0	0
Listed Homes (Unregulated)	0	0	0
Total	0	0	0
Subset: Head Start	0	0	0
Accredited	0	0	0
Quality First	0	0	0

85658 Zip Code



Federally Subsidized Multi Family Housing

Zip 85658

Schools

Library

Parks

Health Facilities

Clinic

Federally Qualified Health Center

Hospital

Pima County Health Department



85658

Zip Code 85628 was not included in the 2000 census and was included in the 2010 census.

Population and Poverty, Census 2000, 2010 and ACS 2007-2011

	2000 Census	2000 Percent	2010 Census	2007-2011 ACS
Total Population	-	-	7,790	
Population below Poverty (where economic status is reported)				271
Children 0-5	-	-	467	
Children 0-5 below Poverty (where economic status is reported)				28
			Census 2010	Census 2010
Total Number of Families	-	-	2,597	100%
Families with Children 0-5	-	-	190	7.3%
Single Parent Families with Children 0-5	-	-	28	1.1%
Single Parent Families with Children 0-5 (Mother only)	-	-	17	0.7%
			All Ages	Children 0-5
Race, Census 2010				
White			89.4%	80.3%
African American			1.2%	0.9%
American Indian			0.9%	0.6%
Asian			2.0%	2.6%
Other Race Alone and Multiple Races			6.4%	15.6%
Ethnicity, Census 2010:				
Hispanic			12.4%	26.8%

Families and Children Receiving Public Assistance

	January 2009	January 2010	January 2011	January 2012
TANF Family Recipients with Children 0-5	<10	<10	<10	<10
TANF Children 0-5 Recipients	<10	<10	<10	<10
Food Stamp Recipients – Families with Children 0-5	45	44 (23.2%)	47	52
Food Stamp Recipients - Children 0-5	67	72 (15.4%)	77	84
WIC Certified Women		0	0	0
WIC Recipients Women		0	0	0
WIC Certified Children 0-4		0	0	0
WIC Recipients Children 0-4		0	0	0

Health and Safety**Child Immunizations**

	January 2010	January 2011	January 2012
3:2:2:2 number completed 12-24 months	77	74	79
3:2:2:2 % completed	72.6%	77.1%	76.0%
4:3:1:3:3:1 number completed 19-35 months	82	76	76
4:3:1:3:3:1 % completed	61.7%	56.7%	58.0%

DDD

	2010 total	2011 Total	2012 Total
# Children Referred for Screening	<25	<25	<25
# Children Screened	<25	<25	<25
# Children Served	<25	<25	<25
# Service Visits for All Children Served	766	1,546	1,044

Child Safety and Security

	SFY 2010 Total	SFY 2011 Total	SFY 2012 Total
Children In Foster Care on Last Day of the State Fiscal Year Who Entered Care at Age 5 or Younger	<10	<10	<10

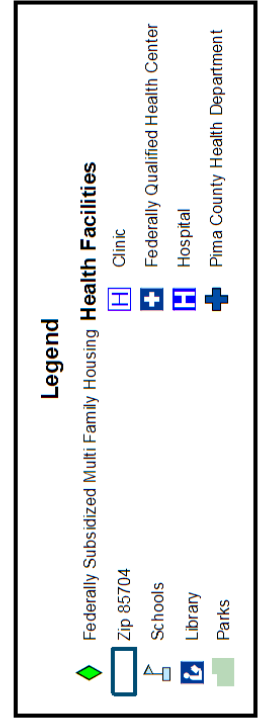
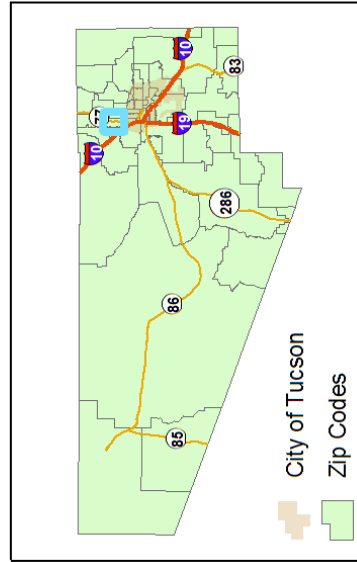
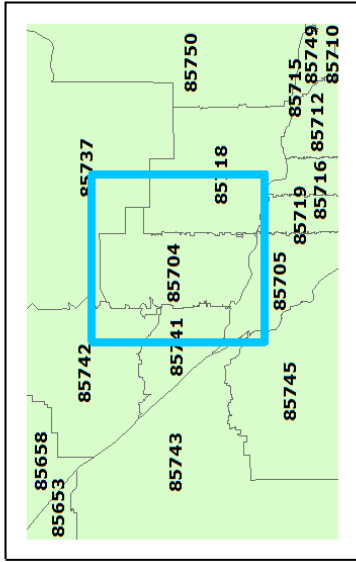
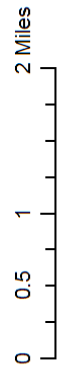
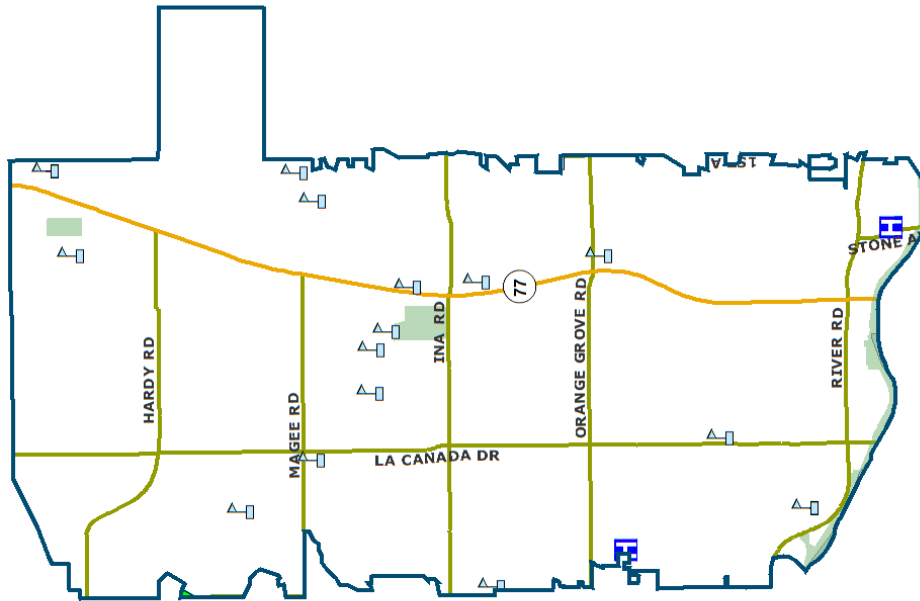
Early Education and Child Care**DES Child Care Subsidies**

	Jan 2009	Jan 2010	Jan 2011	Jan 2012
DES Child Care Subsidy Eligible - Families with 0-5	10	<10	10	<10
DES Child Care Recipients - Families with 0-5	10 (100%)	<10	<25	11 (>100%)
DES Child Care Subsidy Eligible - Children 0-5	12	<10	18	14
DES Child Care Recipients - Children 0-5	11 (91.7%)	<10	11	16 (114%)

Providers Listed with CCR&R

	April 2010	December 2011	December 2013
ADHS Licensed Centers	0	0	0
ADHS Certified Group Homes	0	0	0
DES Certified Homes	0	0	0
Listed Homes (Unregulated)	0	0	0
Total	0	0	0
Subset: Head Start	0	0	0
Accredited	0	0	0
Quality First	0	0	0

85704 Zip Code



85704	Zip Code Boundaries	85704	85741	85742
	2000 zip code	100%		
	2010 zip code	100%		
	Casas Adobes	50%	25%	25%

Population and Poverty, Census 2000, 2010 and ACS 2007-2011

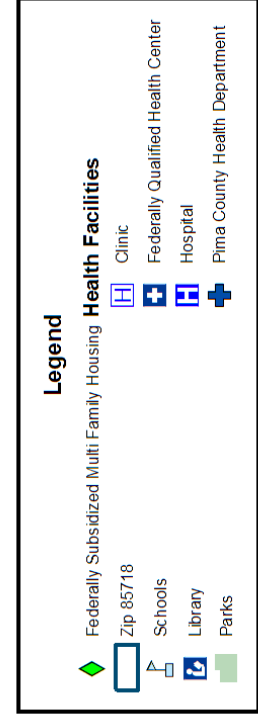
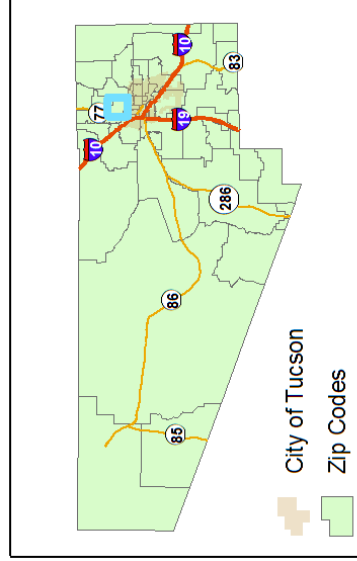
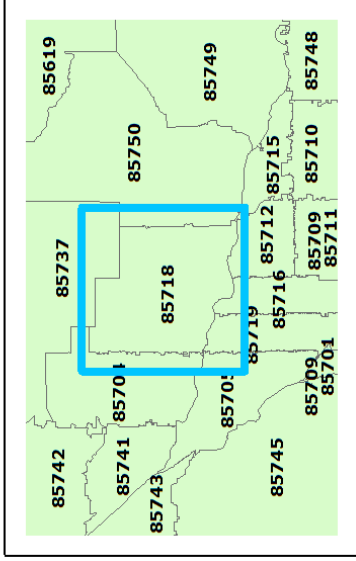
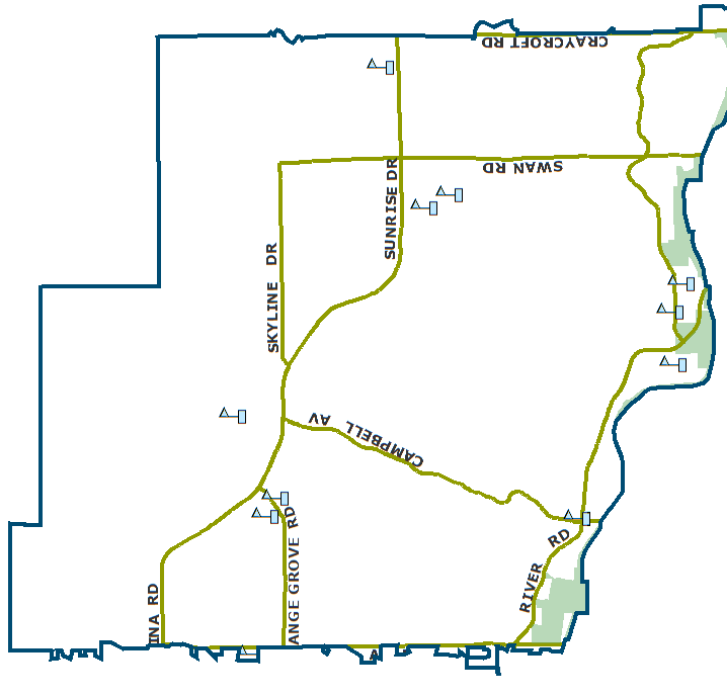
	2000 Census	2000 Percent	2010 Census	2007-2011 ACS
Total Population	26,869		30,929	
Population below Poverty (where economic status is reported)	2,025	7.5%		2,694
Children 0-5	1,242		1,570	
Children 0-5 below Poverty (where economic status is reported)	152	12.2%		119
			Census 2010	Census 2010
Total Number of Families	7,125	100%	8,011	100%
Families with Children 0-5	566	7.9%	727	9.1%
Single Parent Families with Children 0-5	163	2.3%	266	3.3%
Single Parent Families with Children 0-5 (Mother only)	105	1.5%	182	2.3%
			All Ages	Children 0-5
Race, Census 2010				
White			86.9%	74.5%
African American			1.8%	3.0%
American Indian			1.0%	1.8%
Asian			3.3%	3.7%
Other Race Alone and Multiple Races			6.9%	17.0%
Ethnicity, Census 2010:				
Hispanic			16.9%	30.8%

Families and Children Receiving Public Assistance

	January 2009	January 2010	January 2011	January 2012
TANF Family Recipients with Children 0-5	26	39 (5.4%)	16	19
TANF Children 0-5 Recipients	30	48 (3.1%)	20	27
Food Stamp Recipients – Families with Children 0-5	184	281 (38.7%)	281	310
Food Stamp Recipients - Children 0-5	257	383 (24.4%)	368	412
WIC Certified Women		105	102	95
WIC Recipients Women		87	80	69
WIC Certified Children 0-4		261	256	266
WIC Recipients Children 0-4		211	216	210

<u>Health and Safety</u>					
Child Immunizations		January 2010	January 2011	January 2012	
3:2:2:2 number completed 12-24 months		195	218	207	
3:2:2:2 % completed		64.4%	73.2%	71.9%	
4:3:1:3:3:1 number completed 19-35 months		180	208	192	
4:3:1:3:3:1 % completed		43.4%	49.1%	47.9%	
DDD		2010 total	2011 Total	2012 Total	
# Children Referred for Screening		<25	<25	<25	
# Children Screened		<25	<25	<25	
# Children Served		<25	<25	<25	
# Service Visits for All Children Served		1,856	1,652	1,318	
Child Safety and Security		SFY 2010 Total	SFY 2011 Total	SFY 2012 Total	
Children In Foster Care on Last Day of the State Fiscal Year Who Entered Care at Age 5 or Younger		24	18	16	
<u>Early Education and Child Care</u>					
DES Child Care Subsidies		Jan 2009	Jan 2010	Jan 2011	Jan 2012
DES Child Care Subsidy Eligible - Families with 0-5		82	65	68	53
DES Child Care Recipients - Families with 0-5		64 (78%)	57 (88%)	45 (66%)	49 (92%)
DES Child Care Subsidy Eligible - Children 0-5		101	75	83	70
DES Child Care Recipients - Children 0-5		76 (75%)	61 (81%)	55 (66%)	67 (96%)
Providers Listed with CCR&R		April 2010	December 2011	December 2013	
ADHS Licensed Centers		13	10	14	
ADHS Certified Group Homes		0	1	1	
DES Certified Homes		4	1	1	
Listed Homes (Unregulated)		0	3	1	
Total		17	15	17	
Subset: Head Start		0	0	0	
Accredited		1	2	6	
Quality First		3	6	4	

85718 Zip Code



85718	Zip Code Boundaries	85718	85715	85750
	2000 zip code	100%		
	2010 zip code	100%		
	Catalina Foothills	50%	10%	40%

Population and Poverty, Census 2000, 2010 and ACS 2007-2011

	2000 Census	2000 Percent	2010 Census	2007-2011 ACS
Total Population	26,424		27,367	
Population below Poverty (where economic status is reported)	1,562	5.9%		1,726
Children 0-5	1,089		1,079	
Children 0-5 below Poverty (where economic status is reported)	100	9.25		22
			Census 2010	Census 2010
Total Number of Families	7,291	100%	7,659	100%
Families with Children 0-5	442	6.1%	469	6.1%
Single Parent Families with Children 0-5	93	1.3%	116	1.5%
Single Parent Families with Children 0-5 (Mother only)	63	0.9%	82	1.1%

Race, Census 2010

	All Ages	Children 0-5
White	87.7%	73.2%
African American	1.6%	1.9%
American Indian	0.6%	1.7%
Asian	5.5%	10.3%
Other Race Alone and Multiple Races	4.7%	13.0%

Ethnicity, Census 2010:

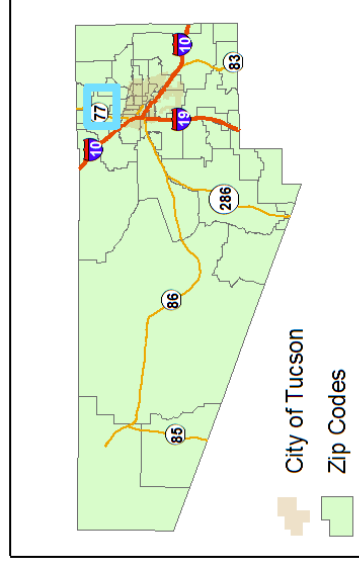
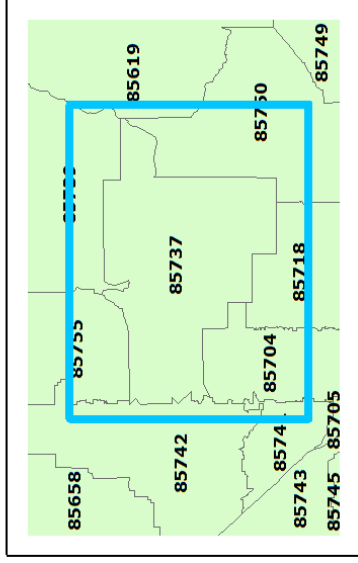
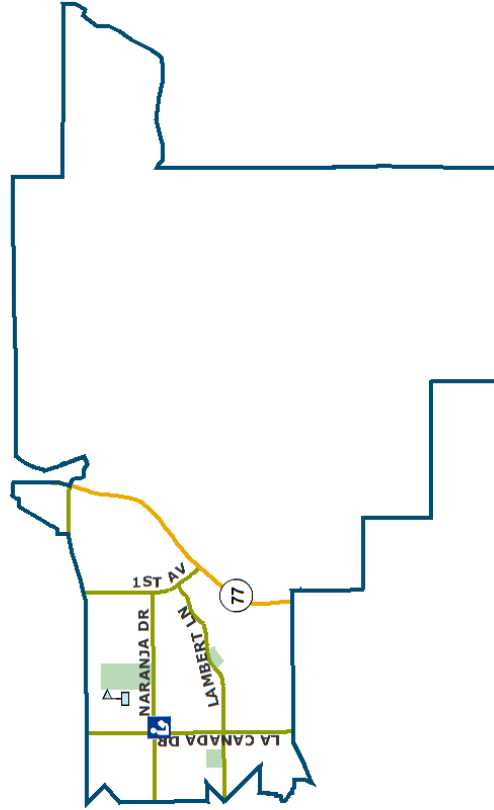
Hispanic	11.0%	22.0%
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Families and Children Receiving Public Assistance

	January 2009	January 2010	January 2011	January 2012
TANF Family Recipients with Children 0-5	<10	<10	<10	<10
TANF Children 0-5 Recipients	<10	<10	<10	<10
Food Stamp Recipients – Families with Children 0-5	56	79 (16.8%)	83	86
Food Stamp Recipients - Children 0-5	75	102 (9.5%)	109	109
WIC Certified Women		32	<30	<30
WIC Recipients Women		<30	<30	<30
WIC Certified Children 0-4		80	48	84
WIC Recipients Children 0-4		<30	35	<30

<u>Health and Safety</u>					
Child Immunizations		January 2010	January 2011	January 2012	
3:2:2:2 number completed 12-24 months		141	140	115	
3:2:2:2 % completed		69.8%	68.6%	59.3%	
4:3:1:3:3:1 number completed 19-35 months		139	123	134	
4:3:1:3:3:1 % completed		50.9%	44.9%	47.7%	
DDD		2010 total	2011 Total	2012 Total	
# Children Referred for Screening		<25	<25	<25	
# Children Screened		<25	<25	<25	
# Children Served		<25	<25	<25	
# Service Visits for All Children Served		1489	672	335	
Child Safety and Security		SFY 2010 Total	SFY 2011 Total	SFY 2012 Total	
Children In Foster Care on Last Day of the State Fiscal Year Who Entered Care at Age 5 or Younger		0	<10	<10	
<u>Early Education and Child Care</u>					
DES Child Care Subsidies		Jan 2009	Jan 2010	Jan 2011	Jan 2012
DES Child Care Subsidy Eligible - Families with 0-5		34	22	21	<10
DES Child Care Recipients - Families with 0-5		28 (82%)	20 (91%)	20 (95%)	<10
DES Child Care Subsidy Eligible - Children 0-5		42	25	30	<10
DES Child Care Recipients - Children 0-5		33 (79%)	23 (92%)	28 (93%)	<10
Providers Listed with CCR&R		April 2010	December 2011	December 2013	
ADHS Licensed Centers		8	9	11	
ADHS Certified Group Homes		0	0	0	
DES Certified Homes		0	0	0	
Listed Homes (Unregulated)		0	0	0	
Total		8	9	11	
Subset: Head Start		0	0	0	
Accredited		0	0	0	
Quality First		1	2	3	

85737 Zip Code



Federally Subsidized Multi Family Housing

Zip 85737

Schools

Library

Parks

Health Facilities

Clinic

Federally Qualified Health Center

Hospital

Pima County Health Department

85737	Zip Code Boundaries	85737	85619	85704	85739	85750	85755	85742
	2000 zip code	100%						
	2010 zip code	35%	25%	5%	10%	15%	10%	
	Oro Valley town	40%		10%			40%	10%

Population and Poverty, Census 2000, 2010 and ACS 2007-2011

	2000 Census	2000 Percent	2010 Census	2007-2011 ACS
Total Population	30,370		20,727	
Population below Poverty (where economic status is reported)	1,024	3.4%		1,023
Children 0-5	1,854		950	
Children 0-5 below Poverty (where economic status is reported)	69	3.7%		126
			Census 2010	Census 2010
Total Number of Families	9,581	100%	6,215	100%
Families with Children 0-5	726	7.6%	348	5.6%
Single Parent Families with Children 0-5	105	1.1%	63	1.0%
Single Parent Families with Children 0-5 (Mother only)	74	0.8%	48	0.8%
			All Ages	Children 0-5
White			89.3%	78.5%
African American			1.4%	1.5%
American Indian			0.4%	0.4%
Asian			3.5%	4.8%
Other Race Alone and Multiple Races			5.5%	14.7%
Ethnicity, Census 2010:				
Hispanic			11.8%	23.7%

Families and Children Receiving Public Assistance

	January 2009	January 2010	January 2011	January 2012
TANF Family Recipients with Children 0-5	<10	<10	<10	<10
TANF Children 0-5 Recipients	<10	12 (1.3%)	<10	<10
Food Stamp Recipients – Families with Children 0-5	52	69 (19.8%)	73	64
Food Stamp Recipients - Children 0-5	72	92 (9.7%)	92	84
WIC Certified Women		<30	32	<30
WIC Recipients Women		<30	<30	<30
WIC Certified Children 0-4		63	96	43
WIC Recipients Children 0-4		49	73	37

Health and Safety**Child Immunizations**

	January 2010	January 2011	January 2012
3:2:2:2 number completed 12-24 months	102	109	116
3:2:2:2 % completed	61.8%	73.7%	76.3%
4:3:1:3:3:1 number completed 19-35 months	91	94	94
4:3:1:3:3:1 % completed	38.9%	43.9%	46.5%

DDD

	2010 total	2011 Total	2012 Total
# Children Referred for Screening	<25	<25	<25
# Children Screened	<25	<25	<25
# Children Served	<25	<25	<25
# Service Visits for All Children Served	390	452	490

Child Safety and Security

	SFY 2010 Total	SFY 2011 Total	SFY 2012 Total
Children In Foster Care on Last Day of the State Fiscal Year Who Entered Care at Age 5 or Younger	0	<10	<10

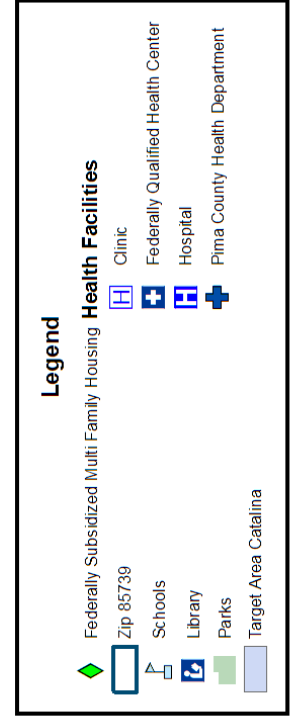
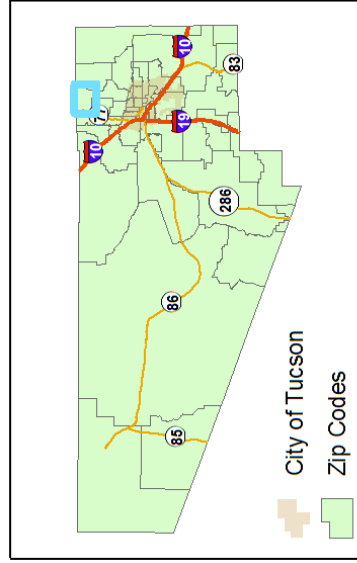
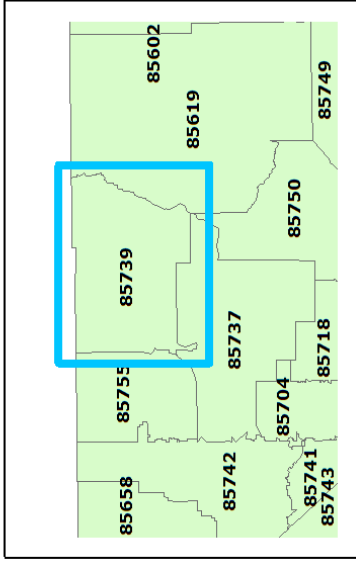
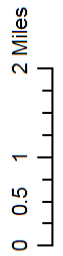
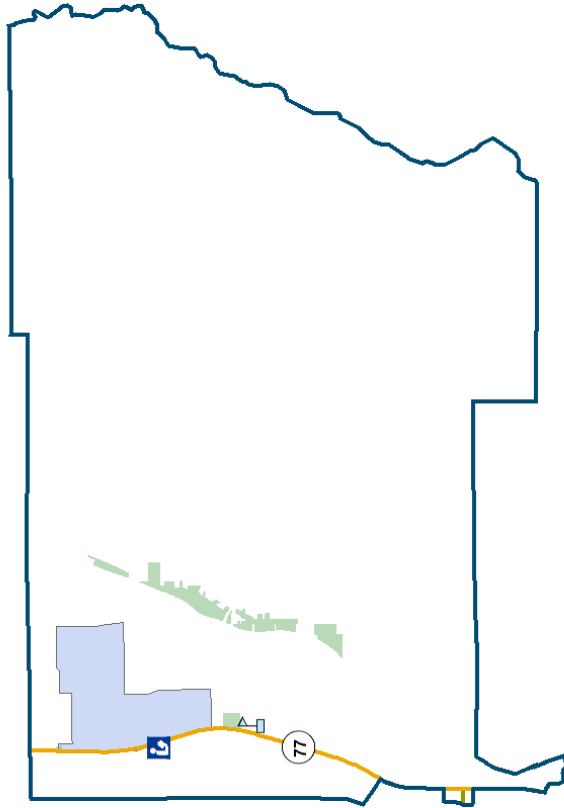
Early Education and Child Care**DES Child Care Subsidies**

	Jan 2009	Jan 2010	Jan 2011	Jan 2012
DES Child Care Subsidy Eligible - Families with 0-5	19	17	16	10
DES Child Care Recipients - Families with 0-5	15 (79%)	14 (82%)	12 (75%)	9 (90%)
DES Child Care Subsidy Eligible - Children 0-5	22	21	21	11
DES Child Care Recipients - Children 0-5	16 (73%)	17 (81%)	17 (81%)	10 (91%)

Providers Listed with CCR&R

	April 2010	December 2011	December 2013
ADHS Licensed Centers	7	4	6
ADHS Certified Group Homes	0	0	0
DES Certified Homes	1	1	1
Listed Homes (Unregulated)	1	2	0
Total	9	7	7
Subset: Head Start	0	0	0
Accredited	3	1	2
Quality First	2	2	3

85739 Zip Code



85739	Zip Code Boundaries	85739	85619	85737
	2000 zip code	100%		
	2010 zip code	80%	10%	10%
	Catalina	100%		

Population and Poverty, Census 2000, 2010 and ACS 2007-2011

	2000 Census	2000 Percent	2010 Census	2007-2011 ACS
Total Population	12,088		17,848	
Population below Poverty (where economic status is reported)	863	7.1%		1,114
Children 0-5	531		661	
Children 0-5 below Poverty (where economic status is reported)	59	11.1%		6
			Census 2010	Census 2010
Total Number of Families	4,027	100%	6,095	100%
Families with Children 0-5	203	5.0%	236	3.9%
Single Parent Families with Children 0-5	62	1.5%	61	1.0%
Single Parent Families with Children 0-5 (Mother only)	38	0.9%	40	0.7%
			All Ages	Children 0-5
Race, Census 2010				
White			91.2%	75.9%
African American			0.8%	2.7%
American Indian			0.6%	0.9%
Asian			0.9%	1.2%
Other Race Alone and Multiple Races			6.4%	19.2%
Ethnicity, Census 2010:				
Hispanic			13.5%	37.7%

Families and Children Receiving Public Assistance

	January 2009	January 2010	January 2011	January 2012
TANF Family Recipients with Children 0-5	10	<10	<10	<10
TANF Children 0-5 Recipients	12	<10	<10	<10
Food Stamp Recipients – Families with Children 0-5	93	140 (59.3%)	130	115
Food Stamp Recipients - Children 0-5	132	196 (29.7%)	176	156
WIC Certified Women		49	39	<30
WIC Recipients Women		41	35	<30
WIC Certified Children 0-4		153	133	134
WIC Recipients Children 0-4		128	123	86

Health and Safety**Child Immunizations**

	January 2010	January 2011	January 2012
3:2:2:2 number completed 12-24 months	60	81	59
3:2:2:2 % completed	55.1%	76.4%	72.0%
4:3:1:3:3:1 number completed 19-35 months	53	73	63
4:3:1:3:3:1 % completed	39.3%	48.0%	49.6%

DDD

	2010 total	2011 Total	2012 Total
# Children Referred for Screening	<25	<25	<25
# Children Screened	<25	<25	<25
# Children Served	<25	<25	<25
# Service Visits for All Children Served	54	149	31

Child Safety and Security

	SFY 2010 Total	SFY 2011 Total	SFY 2012 Total
Children In Foster Care on Last Day of the State Fiscal Year Who Entered Care at Age 5 or Younger	<10	<10	<10

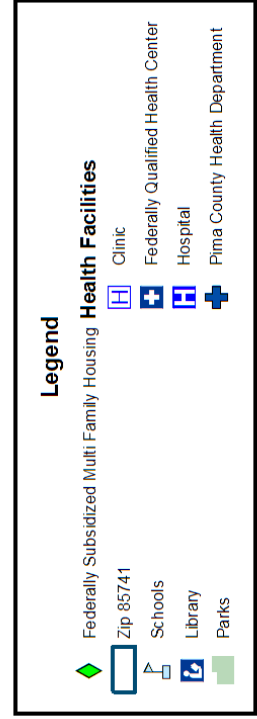
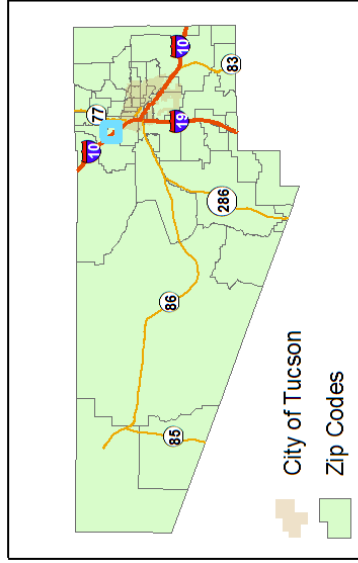
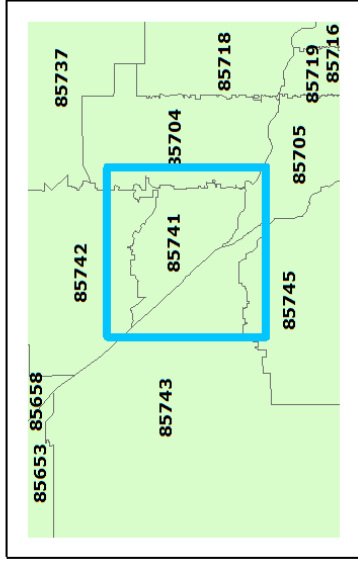
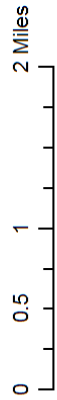
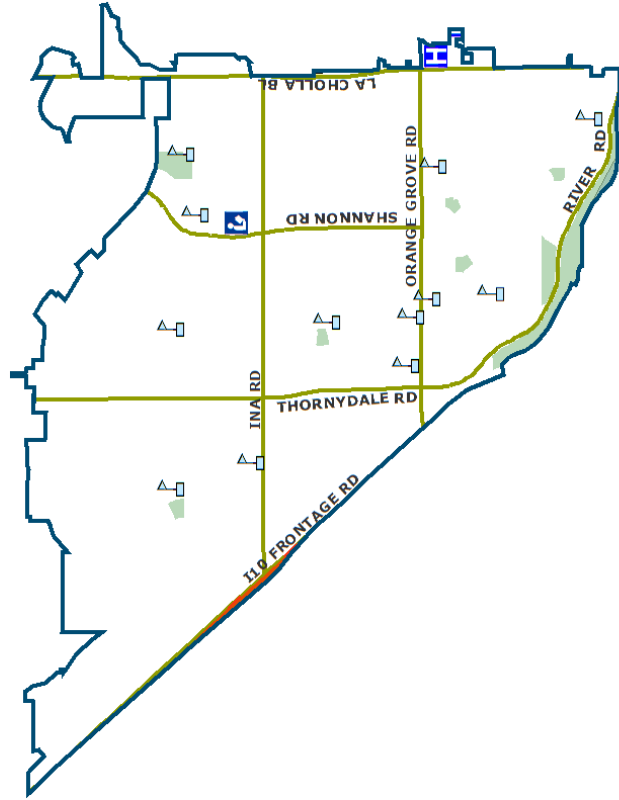
Early Education and Child Care**DES Child Care Subsidies**

	Jan 2009	Jan 2010	Jan 2011	Jan 2012
DES Child Care Subsidy Eligible - Families with 0-5	35	18	15	10
DES Child Care Recipients - Families with 0-5	28 (80.0%)	14 (78%)	13 (87%)	10 (100%)
DES Child Care Subsidy Eligible - Children 0-5	51	26	19	11
DES Child Care Recipients - Children 0-5	41 (80.4%)	20 (77%)	16 (77%)	11 (100%)

Providers Listed with CCR&R

	April 2010	December 2011	December 2013
ADHS Licensed Centers	3	4	3
ADHS Certified Group Homes	0	0	1
DES Certified Homes	3	1	1
Listed Homes (Unregulated)	0	0	0
Total	6	5	5
Subset: Head Start	1	1	0
Accredited	0	1	1
Quality First	0	2	2

85741 Zip Code



85741	Zip Code Boundaries	85741	85742
	2000 zip code	100%	
	2010 zip code	90%	10%

Population and Poverty, Census 2000, 2010 and ACS 2007-2011

	2000 Census	2000 Percent	2010 Census	2007-2011 ACS
Total Population	31,757		32,998	
Population below Poverty (where economic status is reported)	1,800	5.7%		3,349
Children 0-5	2,673		2,485	
Children 0-5 below Poverty (where economic status is reported)	218	8.2%		674
			Census 2010	Census 2010
Total Number of Families	8,435	100%	8,532	100%
Families with Children 0-5	1,059	12.6%	983	11.5%
Single Parent Families with Children 0-5	250	3.0%	367	4.3%
Single Parent Families with Children 0-5 (Mother only)	171	2.0%	240	2.8%
			All Ages	Children 0-5
Race, Census 2010				
White			82.0%	73.0%
African American			2.5%	2.9%
American Indian			1.1%	1.4%
Asian			2.9%	3.7%
Other Race Alone and Multiple Races			11.6%	19.0%
Ethnicity, Census 2010:				
Hispanic			25.7%	39.1%

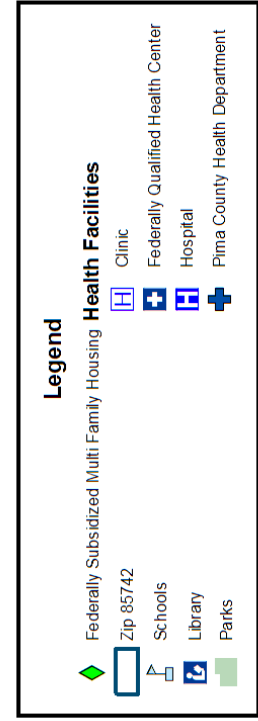
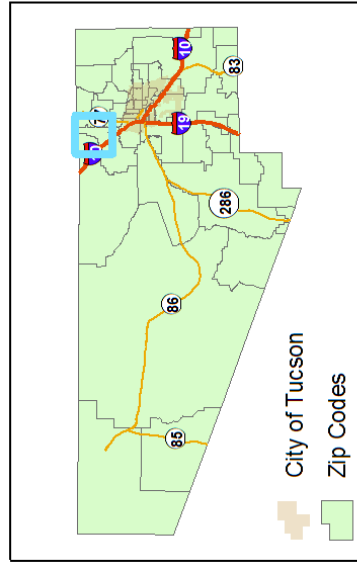
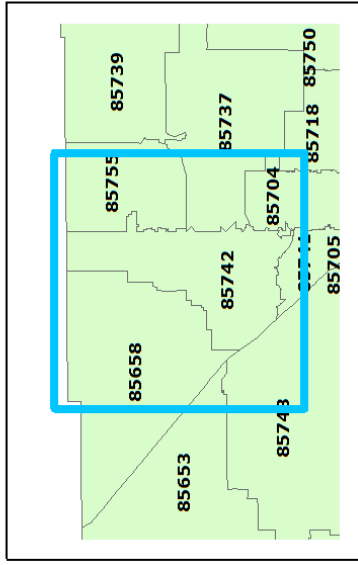
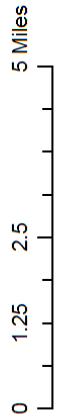
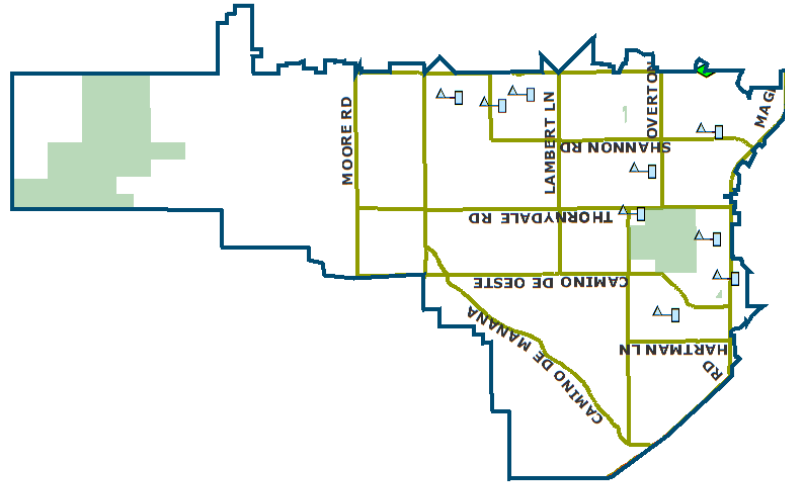
Families and Children Receiving Public Assistance

	January 2009	January 2010	January 2011	January 2012
TANF Family Recipients with Children 0-5	52	38 (3.9%)	17	15
TANF Children 0-5 Recipients	62	47 (1.9%)	24	19
Food Stamp Recipients – Families with Children 0-5	355	505 (51.4%)	510	537
Food Stamp Recipients - Children 0-5	494	694 (27.9%)	697	730
WIC Certified Women		186	193	195
WIC Recipients Women		149	160	166
WIC Certified Children 0-4		581	567	546
WIC Recipients Children 0-4		475	455	469

<u>Health and Safety</u>				
Child Immunizations		January 2010	January 2011	January 2012
3:2:2:2 number completed 12-24 months		316	81	321
3:2:2:2 % completed		70.9%	76.4%	76.3%
4:3:1:3:3:1 number completed 19-35 months		311	326	336
4:3:1:3:3:1 % completed		49.9%	54.2%	56.3%
DDD		2010 total	2011 Total	2012 Total
# Children Referred for Screening		<25	<25	<25
# Children Screened		<25	<25	<25
# Children Served		35	27	<25
# Service Visits for All Children Served		1,731	2,202	2,286
Child Safety and Security		SFY 2010 Total	SFY 2011 Total	SFY 2012 Total
Children In Foster Care on Last Day of the State Fiscal Year Who Entered Care at Age 5 or Younger		20	25	27
<u>Early Education and Child Care</u>				
DES Child Care Subsidies	Jan 2009	Jan 2010	Jan 2011	Jan 2012
DES Child Care Subsidy Eligible - Families with 0-5	161	98	97	102
DES Child Care Recipients - Families with 0-5	125 (78%)	74 (76%)	73 (75%)	92 (90%)
DES Child Care Subsidy Eligible - Children 0-5	218	146	136	136
DES Child Care Recipients - Children 0-5	167 (77%)	104 (71%)	109 (80%)	128 (94%)
Providers Listed with CCR&R		April 2010	December 2011	December 2013
ADHS Licensed Centers		14	10	14
ADHS Certified Group Homes		2	2	2
DES Certified Homes		7	8	8
Listed Homes (Unregulated)		2	2	0
Total		25	22	24
Subset: Head Start		0	0	1
Accredited ^a		2	0	1
Quality First		8	9	7

^a In the 2010 data set, accredited centers included those reporting staff member(s) with a Child Development Associate (CDA) certificate. In the 2011 data set, accreditation includes only national accreditation agencies.

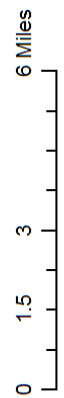
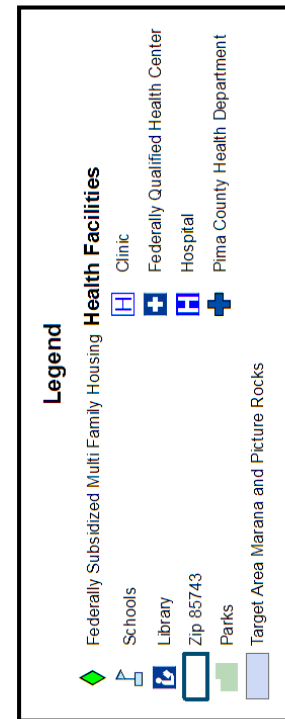
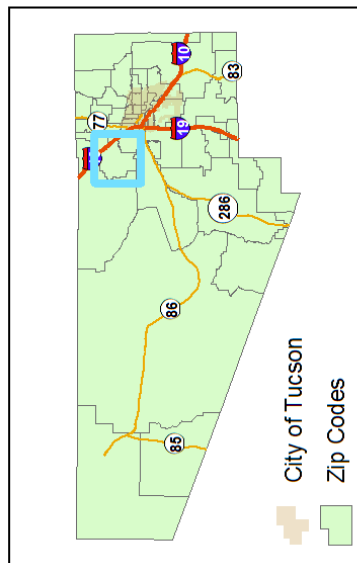
85742 Zip Code



85742	Zip Code Boundaries	85742	85658
	2000 zip code	100%	
	2010 zip code	80%	20%
	Tortolita	100%	

Population and Poverty, Census 2000, 2010 and ACS 2007-2011				
	2000 Census	2000 Percent	2010 Census	2007-2011 ACS
Total Population	22,239		25,212	
Population below Poverty (where economic status is reported)	719	3.2%		1,225
Children 0-5	2,005		1,847	
Children 0-5 below Poverty (where economic status is reported)	66	3.3%		149
			Census 2010	Census 2010
Total Number of Families	6,290	100%	7,016	100%
Families with Children 0-5	773	12.3%	670	9.5%
Single Parent Families with Children 0-5	94	1.5%	161	2.3%
Single Parent Families with Children 0-5 (Mother only)	56	0.9%	104	1.5%
Race, Census 2010			All Ages	Children 0-5
White			85.0%	78.5%
African American			2.1%	2.0%
American Indian			0.9%	1.2%
Asian			2.5%	2.6%
Other Race Alone and Multiple Races			9.5%	15.8%
Ethnicity, Census 2010:				
Hispanic			19.8%	30.5%
Families and Children Receiving Public Assistance				
	January 2009	January 2010	January 2011	January 2012
TANF Family Recipients with Children 0-5	21	24 (4%)	<10	<10
TANF Children 0-5 Recipients	25	30 (2%)	<10	<10
Food Stamp Recipients – Families with Children 0-5	178	236 (35%)	260	268
Food Stamp Recipients - Children 0-5	244	328 (18%)	348	369
WIC Certified Women		91	82	95
WIC Recipients Women		68	76	79
WIC Certified Children 0-4		247	246	244
WIC Recipients Children 0-4		199	201	202

<u>Health and Safety</u>				
Child Immunizations				
	January 2010	January 2011	January 2012	
3:2:2:2 number completed 12-24 months	227	208	255	
3:2:2:2 % completed	70.1%	73.8%	78.7%	
4:3:1:3:3:1 number completed 19-35 months	202	218	220	
4:3:1:3:3:1 % completed	43.4%	54.6%	56.0%	
DDD				
	2010 total	2011 Total	2012 Total	
# Children Referred for Screening	<25	<25	<25	
# Children Screened	<25	<25	<25	
# Children Served	<25	<25	<25	
# Service Visits for All Children Served	2,297	1,641	1,439	
Child Safety and Security				
	SFY 2010 Total	SFY 2011 Total	SFY 2012 Total	
Children In Foster Care on Last Day of the State Fiscal Year Who Entered Care at Age 5 or Younger	13	10	<10	
<u>Early Education and Child Care</u>				
DES Child Care Subsidies				
	Jan 2009	Jan 2010	Jan 2011	Jan 2012
DES Child Care Subsidy Eligible - Families with 0-5	86	58	58	53
DES Child Care Recipients - Families with 0-5	71 (83%)	47 (81%)	39 (67%)	51 (96%)
DES Child Care Subsidy Eligible - Children 0-5	124	74	78	74
DES Child Care Recipients - Children 0-5	92 (74%)	56 (76%)	54 (69%)	68 (92%)
Providers Listed with CCR&R				
	April 2010	December 2011	December 2013	
ADHS Licensed Centers	4	6	10	
ADHS Certified Group Homes	2	2	3	
DES Certified Homes	3	3	2	
Listed Homes (Unregulated)	2	1	2	
Total	12	12	17	
Subset:				
Head Start	0	0	0	
Accredited	0	0	0	
Quality First	2	4	5	



85743	Zip Code Boundaries	85743	85653	85745
	2000 zip code	100%		
	2010 zip code	70%	25%	5%
	Picture Rocks	60%	40%	

Population and Poverty, Census 2000, 2010 and ACS 2007-2011

	2000 Census	2000 Percent	2010 Census	2007-2011 ACS
Total Population	18,695		29,144	
Population below Poverty (where economic status is reported)	826	4.4%		1,556
Children 0-5	1,775		2,342	
Children 0-5 below Poverty (where economic status is reported)	99	5.6%		101
			Census 2010	Census 2010
Total Number of Families	5,261	100%	8,187	100%
Families with Children 0-5	665	12.6%	883	10.8%
Single Parent Families with Children 0-5	94	1.8%	220	2.7%
Single Parent Families with Children 0-5 (Mother only)	50	1.0%	131	1.6%

Race, Census 2010

	All Ages	Children 0-5
White	84.4%	77.9%
African American	1.8%	2.1%
American Indian	1.1%	1.0%
Asian	3.6%	4.4%
Other Race Alone and Multiple Races	9.0%	14.5%

Ethnicity, Census 2010:

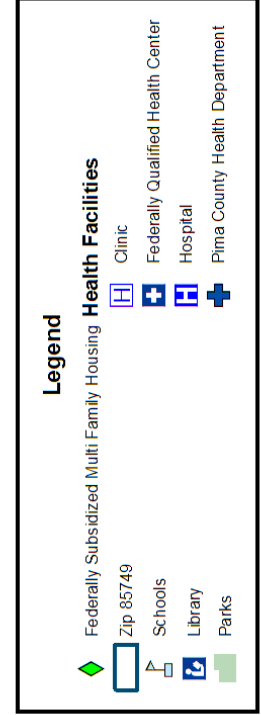
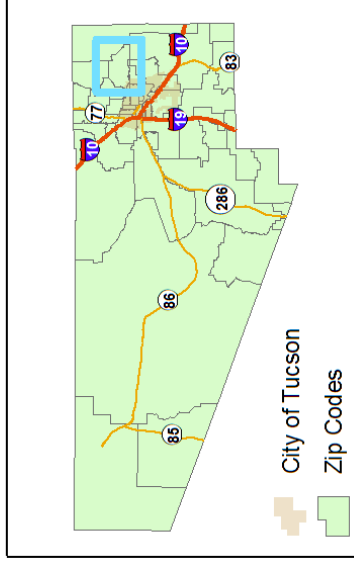
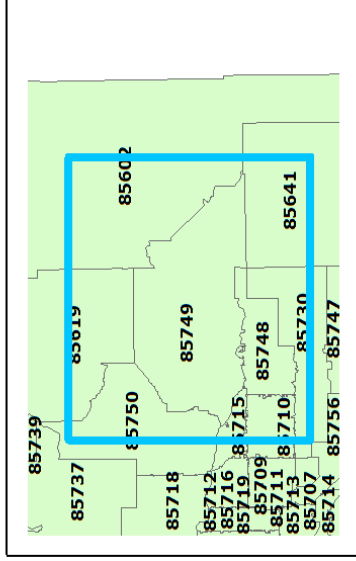
Hispanic	19.5%	28.5%
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Families and Children Receiving Public Assistance

	January 2009	January 2010	January 2011	January 2012
TANF Family Recipients with Children 0-5	41	27 (3%)	14	11
TANF Children 0-5 Recipients	52	33 (1%)	15	14
Food Stamp Recipients – Families with Children 0-5	208	289 (33%)	305	297
Food Stamp Recipients - Children 0-5	298	407 (17%)	407	417
WIC Certified Women		91	101	89
WIC Recipients Women		76	88	76
WIC Certified Children 0-4		364	353	294
WIC Recipients Children 0-4		304	299	255

<u>Health and Safety</u>				
Child Immunizations		January 2010	January 2011	January 2012
3:2:2:2 number completed 12-24 months		286	280	272
3:2:2:2 % completed		71.3%	76.1%	74.9%
4:3:1:3:3:1 number completed 19-35 months		302	292	266
4:3:1:3:3:1 % completed		51.5%	55.2%	53.6%
DDD		2010 total	2011 Total	2012 Total
# Children Referred for Screening		<25	<25	<25
# Children Screened		<25	<25	<25
# Children Served		<25	<25	<25
# Service Visits for All Children Served		1,662	1,641	1,133
Child Safety and Security		SFY 2010 Total	SFY 2011 Total	SFY 2012 Total
Children In Foster Care on Last Day of the State Fiscal Year Who Entered Care at Age 5 or Younger		20	29	25
<u>Early Education and Child Care</u>				
DES Child Care Subsidies	Jan 2009	Jan 2010	Jan 2011	Jan 2012
DES Child Care Subsidy Eligible - Families with 0-5	74	54	60	46
DES Child Care Recipients - Families with 0-5	61 (82%)	47 (87%)	42 (70%)	43 (93%)
DES Child Care Subsidy Eligible - Children 0-5	107	81	81	69
DES Child Care Recipients - Children 0-5	88 (82%)	65 (80%)	58 (72%)	68 (99%)
Providers Listed with CCR&R		April 2010	December 2011	December 2013
ADHS Licensed Centers		8	8	12
ADHS Certified Group Homes		1	2	2
DES Certified Homes		3	3	2
Listed Homes (Unregulated)		3	2	0
Total		15	15	16
Subset: Head Start		1	1	1
Accredited		0	0	0
Quality First		1	3	4

85749 Zip Code



85749	Zip Code Boundaries	85749	85619	85750	85602	85748
	2000 zip code	100%				
	2010 zip code	20%	20%	5%	55%	
	Tanque Verde	90%				10%

Population and Poverty, Census 2000, 2010 and ACS 2007-2011

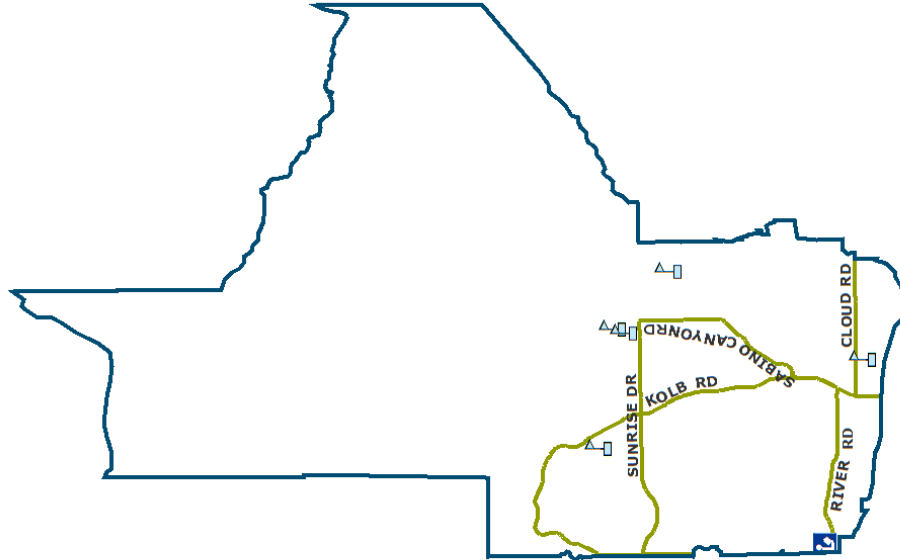
	2000 Census	2000 Percent	2010 Census	2007-2011 ACS
Total Population	18,267		19,032	
Population below Poverty (where economic status is reported)	541	3.0%		1,384
Children 0-5	985		847	
Children 0-5 below Poverty (where economic status is reported)	20	2.0%		229
			Census 2010	Census 2010
Total Number of Families	5,456	100%	5,831	100%
Families with Children 0-5	364	6.7%	307	5.3%
Single Parent Families with Children 0-5	42	0.8%	66	1.1%
Single Parent Families with Children 0-5 (Mother only)	32	0.6%	50	0.9%
			All Ages	Children 0-5
Race, Census 2010				
White			90.9%	81.8%
African American			1.5%	3.0%
American Indian			1.0%	1.2%
Asian			1.9%	2.0%
Other Race Alone and Multiple Races			4.7%	12.0%
Ethnicity, Census 2010:				
Hispanic			10.3%	21.1%

Families and Children Receiving Public Assistance

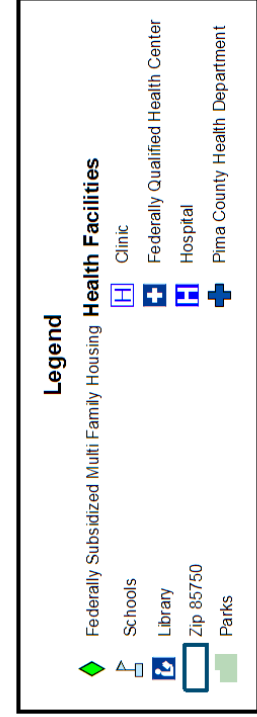
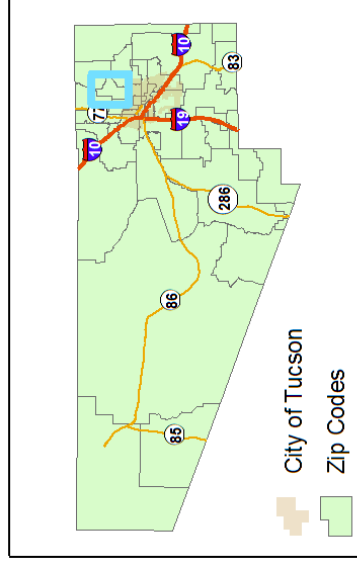
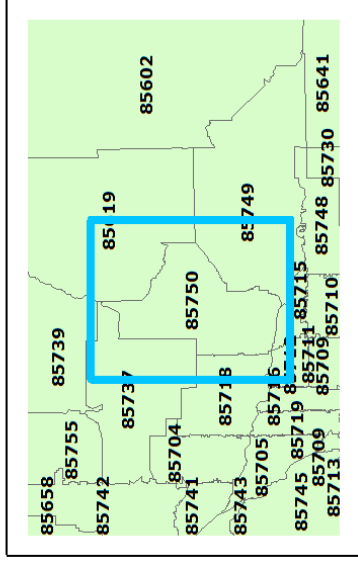
	January 2009	January 2010	January 2011	January 2012
TANF Family Recipients with Children 0-5	<10	<10	<10	<10
TANF Children 0-5 Recipients	12	<10	<10	<10
Food Stamp Recipients – Families with Children 0-5	39	63 (20.5%)	46	56
Food Stamp Recipients - Children 0-5	57	85 (10.0%)	72	75
WIC Certified Women		<30	<30	18
WIC Recipients Women		<30	<30	<30
WIC Certified Children 0-4		50	52	77
WIC Recipients Children 0-4		41	40	41

<u>Health and Safety</u>				
Child Immunizations		January 2010	January 2011	January 2012
3:2:2:2 number completed 12-24 months		111	109	68
3:2:2:2 % completed		74.0%	80.7%	68.7%
4:3:1:3:3:1 number completed 19-35 months		116	114	110
4:3:1:3:3:1 % completed		56.0%	60.0%	62.9%
DDD		2010 total	2011 Total	2012 Total
# Children Referred for Screening		<25	<25	<25
# Children Screened		<25	<25	<25
# Children Served		<25	<25	<25
# Service Visits for All Children Served		1,148	795	504
Child Safety and Security		SFY 2010 Total	SFY 2011 Total	SFY 2012 Total
Children In Foster Care on Last Day of the State Fiscal Year Who Entered Care at Age 5 or Younger		<10	<10	<10
<u>Early Education and Child Care</u>				
DES Child Care Subsidies	Jan 2009	Jan 2010	Jan 2011	Jan 2012
DES Child Care Subsidy Eligible - Families with 0-5	24	27	20	23
DES Child Care Recipients - Families with 0-5	21 (88%)	22 (82%)	11 (55%)	22 (96%)
DES Child Care Subsidy Eligible - Children 0-5	38	39	29	30
DES Child Care Recipients - Children 0-5	31 (82%)	32 (82%)	16 (55%)	30 (100%)
Providers Listed with CCR&R		April 2010	December 2011	December 2013
ADHS Licensed Centers		5	7	7
ADHS Certified Group Homes		0	0	1
DES Certified Homes		0	0	2
Listed Homes (Unregulated)		0	1	0
Total		5	8	10
Subset: Head Start		0	0	0
Accredited		0	0	0
Quality First		2	1	1

85750 Zip Code



0 0.5 1 2 Miles



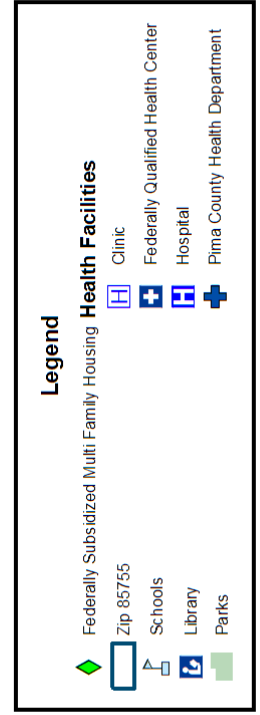
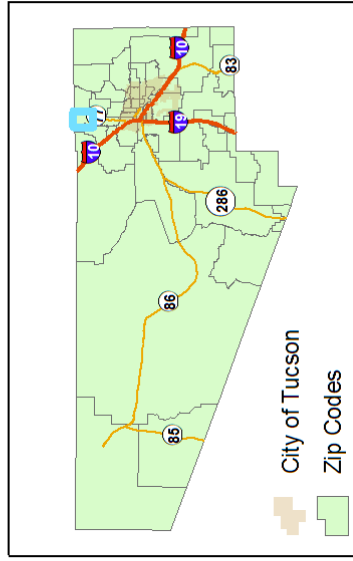
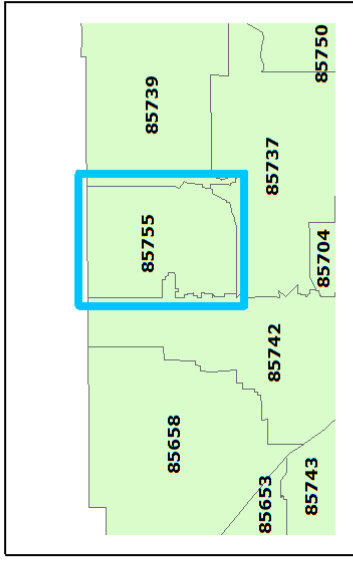
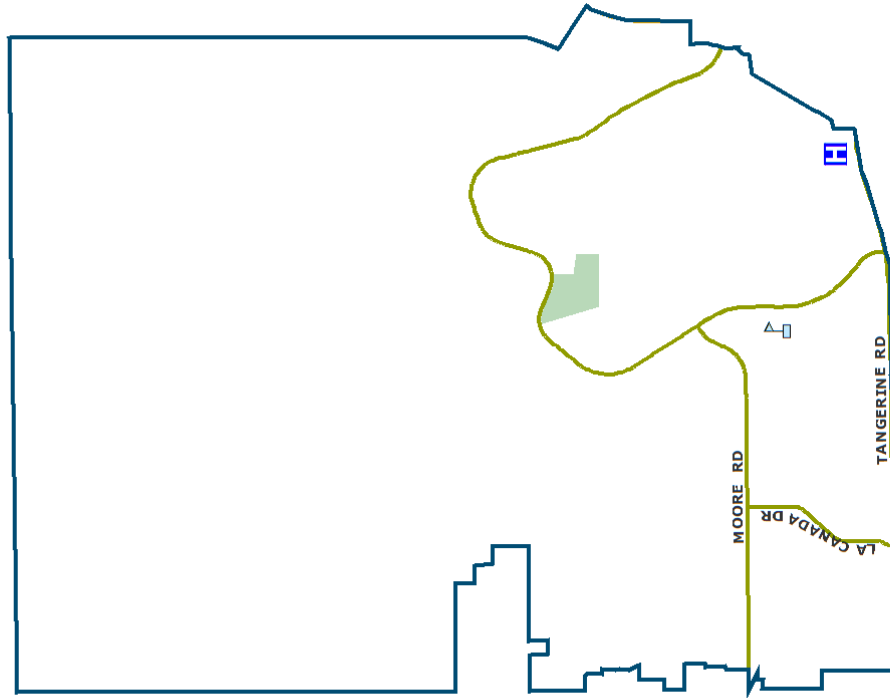
85750	Zip Code Boundaries	85750
	2000 zip code	100%
	2010 zip code	100%

Population and Poverty, Census 2000, 2010 and ACS 2007-2011				
	2000 Census	2000 Percent	2010 Census	2007-2011 ACS
Total Population	24,783		24,161	
Population below Poverty (where economic status is reported)	849	3.4%		944
Children 0-5	1,328		975	
Children 0-5 below Poverty (where economic status is reported)	26	2.0%		50
			Census 2010	Census 2010
Total Number of Families	7,244	100%	7,155	100%
Families with Children 0-5	546	7.5%	396	5.5%
Single Parent Families with Children 0-5	87	1.2%	89	1.2%
Single Parent Families with Children 0-5 (Mother only)	57	0.8%	66	0.9%
			All Ages	Children 0-5
Race, Census 2010				
White			88.5%	76.8%
African American			1.5%	3.2%
American Indian			0.4%	0.1%
Asian			5.4%	9.2%
Other Race Alone and Multiple Races			4.2%	10.7%
Ethnicity, Census 2010:				
Hispanic			9.9%	18.8%
Families and Children Receiving Public Assistance				
	January 2009	January 2010	January 2011	January 2012
TANF Family Recipients with Children 0-5	<10	<10	<10	<10
TANF Children 0-5 Recipients	<10	<10	<10	<10
Food Stamp Recipients – Families with Children 0-5	38	48 (12.1%)	55	71
Food Stamp Recipients - Children 0-5	46	58 (5.9%)	72	97
WIC Certified Women		<30	<30	<30
WIC Recipients Women		<30	<30	<30
WIC Certified Children 0-4		<30	<30	<30
WIC Recipients Children 0-4		<30	<30	<30

<u>Health and Safety</u>					
Child Immunizations		January 2010	January 2011	January 2012	
3:2:2:2 number completed 12-24 months		99	132	95	
3:2:2:2 % completed		69.2%	74.2%	60.9%	
4:3:1:3:3:1 number completed 19-35 months		108	109	119	
4:3:1:3:3:1 % completed		49.1%	51.7%	50.4%	
DDD		2010 total	2011 Total	2012 Total	
# Children Referred for Screening		<25	<25	<25	
# Children Screened		<25	<25	<25	
# Children Served		<25	<25	<25	
# Service Visits for All Children Served		1,426	889	501	
Child Safety and Security		SFY 2010 Total	SFY 2011 Total	SFY 2012 Total	
Children In Foster Care on Last Day of the State Fiscal Year Who Entered Care at Age 5 or Younger		<10	<10	<10	
<u>Early Education and Child Care</u>					
DES Child Care Subsidies		Jan 2009	Jan 2010	Jan 2011	Jan 2012
DES Child Care Subsidy Eligible - Families with 0-5		21	10	13	12
DES Child Care Recipients - Families with 0-5		16 (76%)	<10	<10	13 (108%)
DES Child Care Subsidy Eligible - Children 0-5		23	10	19	17
DES Child Care Recipients - Children 0-5		16 (70%)	<10	12 (63%)	18 (106%) ^a
Providers Listed with CCR&R		April 2010	December 2011	December 2013	
ADHS Licensed Centers		2	2	5	
ADHS Certified Group Homes		0	0	0	
DES Certified Homes		0	0	0	
Listed Homes (Unregulated)		1	1	1	
Total		3	3	6	
Subset: Head Start		0	0	0	
Accredited		1	1	1	
Quality First		1	2	2	

^a See introduction to this section of the report for an explanation of why some percentages may be greater than 100.

85755 Zip Code



85755

Zip Code 85755 was not included in the 2000 census and was included in the 2010 census.

Population and Poverty, Census 2000, 2010 and ACS 2007-2011

	2000 Census	2000 Percent	2010 Census	2007-2011 ACS
Total Population	-	-	15,107	
Population below Poverty (where economic status is reported)				654
Children 0-5	-	-	715	
Children 0-5 below Poverty (where economic status is reported)				82
			Census 2010	Census 2010
Total Number of Families	-	-	4,911	100%
Families with Children 0-5	-	-	262	5.3%
Single Parent Families with Children 0-5	-	-	36	0.7%
Single Parent Families with Children 0-5 (Mother only)	-	-	27	0.5%
			All Ages	Children 0-5
Race, Census 2010				
White			90.8%	83.2%
African American			1.6%	2.2%
American Indian			0.4%	0.3%
Asian			3.0%	5.5%
Other Race Alone and Multiple Races			4.1%	8.8%
Ethnicity, Census 2010:				
Hispanic			9.7%	22.0%

Families and Children Receiving Public Assistance

	January 2009	January 2010	January 2011	January 2012
TANF Family Recipients with Children 0-5	<10	<10	0	0
TANF Children 0-5 Recipients	<10	<10	0	0
Food Stamp Recipients – Families with Children 0-5	17	39 (15%)	37	35
Food Stamp Recipients - Children 0-5	28	53 (7%)	48	43
WIC Certified Women		0	0	0
WIC Recipients Women		0	0	0
WIC Certified Children 0-4		0	0	0
WIC Recipients Children 0-4		0	0	0

<u>Health and Safety</u>					
Child Immunizations		January 2010	January 2011	January 2012	
3:2:2:2 number completed 12-24 months		76	67	57	
3:2:2:2 % completed		71.7%	73.6%	68.7%	
4:3:1:3:3:1 number completed 19-35 months		74	66	69	
4:3:1:3:3:1 % completed		46.0%	47.5%	52.3%	
DDD		2010 total	2011 Total	2012 Total	
# Children Referred for Screening		<25	<25	<25	
# Children Screened		<25	<25	<25	
# Children Served		<25	<25	<25	
# Service Visits for All Children Served		327	355	293	
Child Safety and Security		SFY 2010 Total	SFY 2011 Total	SFY 2012 Total	
Children In Foster Care on Last Day of the State Fiscal Year Who Entered Care at Age 5 or Younger		0	<10	<10	
<u>Early Education and Child Care</u>					
DES Child Care Subsidies		Jan 2009	Jan 2010	Jan 2011	Jan 2012
DES Child Care Subsidy Eligible - Families with 0-5		10	10	<10	<10
DES Child Care Recipients - Families with 0-5		<10	<10	<10	<10
DES Child Care Subsidy Eligible - Children 0-5		18	16	<10	10
DES Child Care Recipients - Children 0-5		13 (72%)	<10	<10	<10
Providers Listed with CCR&R		April 2010	December 2011	December 2013	
ADHS Licensed Centers		0	0	1	
ADHS Certified Group Homes		0	0	0	
DES Certified Homes		0	0	0	
Listed Homes (Unregulated)		1	1	0	
Total		1	1	1	
Subset:	Head Start	0	0	0	
	Accredited	0	0	0	
	Quality First	0	0	0	

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Appendix A. Early Care and Childhood Education Glossary:

**Extracted from Child Care and Early Education Research Connections
available at <http://www.childcareresearch.org/childcare/childcare-glossary>**

The child care & early education glossary defines terms used to describe aspects of child care and early education practice and policy.

Accessibility

In the child care field, the term refers to the availability of child care when and where a family needs it.

Accreditation

A process through which child care programs voluntarily meet specific standards to receive endorsement from a professional agency. The National Association for the Education of Young Children (NAEYC) and the National Accreditation Commission for Early Care and Education Programs (NAC) are among the organizations that offer accreditation programs for child care.

Adult-Child Ratio

A ratio of the qualified caregivers to children in a child care program.

Affordability

In the child care field, the term refers to the degree to which the price of child care is a feasible family expense. High-quality care may be available but it may not be affordable for a family with a low or moderate income.

Attachment

A psychological bond between adult and child. It is believed that secure bonding leads to psychological well being and resistance to ordinary as well as extreme stress experienced throughout a lifetime.

Best Practices

A term used to denote the ways of delivering services that have been found through research or experience as the "best" ways to achieve desired outcomes.

Capacity

The total number of children that may be in child care at any one time in a particular program.

Center-Based Child Care

Programs that are licensed or otherwise authorized to provide child care services in a non-residential setting.

Certification

The process by which an individual or institution attests to or is shown to have met a prescribed standard or set of standards.

Child Care Bureau

A division of Administration for Children and Families, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, which administers the Child Care and Development Fund (CCDF) to states, territories, and federally-recognized Tribes.

Child Care Provider

An institution or individual who provides child care services.

Child Care Resource and Referral (CCR&R)

Local and statewide services including (1) guidance and referrals for parents seeking child care; (2) the collection information about the local supply of child care; and, (3) provider training and support. Some CCR&R agencies also administer child care subsidies.

Child Care Subsidy

Public or private financial assistance intended to lower the cost of care for families.

Child Care Tax Credit

The federal or a state program that reduces the tax liability for families with employment-related child care expenses.

Child Care and Development Fund (CCDF)
Federally funded grant authorized by the Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act of 1996, P.L.104-193, to assist low-income families, families receiving temporary public assistance, and those transitioning from public assistance to obtain child care so they can work or attend training /education

Child Development

The process by which a child acquires skills in the areas of social, emotional, intellectual, speech and language, and physical development, including fine and gross motor skills. Developmental stages refer to the expected, sequential order of acquiring skills that children typically go through. For example, most children crawl before they walk, or use their fingers to feed themselves before they use utensils.

Child Development Associate Credential

A credential earned by an early childhood educator who has demonstrated his or her skills in working with young children and their families by successfully completing an established credentialing process. The CDA credentialing process is administered by the Council of Early Childhood Professional Recognition.

Child Protective Services

An official public agency, usually a unit of the public county social services agency, responsible for receiving and investigating reports of suspected abuse or neglect of children and for ensuring that services are provided to children and families to prevent abuse and neglect.

Child and Adult Care Food Program (CACFP)

A state-administered program funded by the U.S. Department of Agriculture that provides federal subsidies for meals for income-qualifying participants in licensed non-residential child care centers and licensed or license-exempt family or group child care homes.

Co-Payment

A specific fixed amount for a subsidized service that is the recipient's responsibility to pay.

Comprehensive Services

An array of services that meet the needs of and promote the physical, social, emotional, and

cognitive development of the children and families enrolled in the program.

Continuity of Care

Provision of care to children by consistent caregivers in consistent locations throughout the day and/or year to ensure a stable and nurturing environment.

Developmental Assessment

Measurement of a child's cognitive, language, knowledge and psychomotor skills in order to evaluate development in comparison to children of the same chronological age.

Developmental Domains

Term used to describe areas of a child's development, including: "gross motor development" (large muscle movement and control); "fine motor development" (hand and finger skills, and hand-eye coordination); speech and language/communication; the child's relationship to toys and other objects, to people and to the larger world around them; and the child's emotions and feeling states, coping behavior and self-help skills.

Developmental Milestone

A memorable accomplishment on the part of a baby or young child; for example, rolling over, sitting up without support, crawling, pointing to get an adult's attention, or walking.

Developmentally Appropriate

A way of describing practices that are adapted to match the age, characteristics and developmental progress of a specific age group of children.

Developmentally Appropriate Practice

A concept of classroom practice that reflects knowledge of child development and an understanding of the unique personality, learning style, and family background of each child. These practices are defined by the National Association for the Education of Young Children (NAEYC).

Drop-in Child Care

A child care program that children attend on an unscheduled basis.

Early Childhood Environmental Rating Scale (ECERS)

A research-based assessment instrument to ascertain the quality of early care and education programs. The scale is designed for classrooms of children ages 2 1/2- 5 years. It is used to assess general classroom environment as well as programmatic and interpersonal features that directly affect children and adults in the early childhood setting.

Early Head Start

A program established under the 1994 Head Start Reauthorization Act to serve low-income pregnant women and families with infants and toddlers. This program is family centered and community based and designed to enhance children's physical, social, emotional, and intellectual development. Early Head Start supports parents in fulfilling their parental roles and helps them move toward economic independence. Participation in this program is determined based on referrals by local entities, such as Head Start programs, to Early Head Start program centers. Programs offer the following core services: (1) High quality early education in and out of the home; (2) family support services, home visits and parent education; (3) comprehensive health and mental health services, including services for pregnant and post-partum women; (4) nutrition; (5) child care, and, (6) ongoing support for parents through case management and peer support. Programs have a broad range of flexibility in how they provide their services.

Early Intervention

A range of services designed to enhance the development of children with disabilities or at risk of developmental delay. Early intervention services under public supervision generally must be given by qualified personnel and require the development of an individualized family service plan.

Earned Income Tax Credit

The federal Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC) reduces the income tax liabilities of low- to moderate-income working families (with annual incomes of up to about \$32,000) and provides a wage supplement to some families. One important feature of the federal EITC is that it is refundable, meaning that a family receives, as a cash payment, any amount of the credit that exceeds its tax liability. By definition, only families with earnings are eligible for the EITC.

Even Start

The U.S. Department of Education's Even Start Family Literacy Program provides parents with instruction in a variety of literacy skills and assists them in promoting their children's educational development. Its projects must provide participating families with an integrated program of early childhood education, adult basic education, and parenting education.

Extended Day Program

A term that refers to programs for school-age children and provides supervision, academic enrichment, and recreation for children of working parents after school hours end.

FDCRS - Family Day Care Rating Scale

A research-based rating scale of 40 items used to assess the quality of a family child care environment. The scale is divided into 7 categories: space/furnishings, basic care, language/reasoning, learning activities, social development, adult needs, and supplemental items.

Family Assessment

A systematic process of learning from family members their ideas about a child's development and the family's strengths, priorities, and concerns as they relate to the child's development.

Family Child Care

Child care provided for a group of children in a home setting. Most states have regulatory guidelines for family child care homes if they serve a number of children or families over a specified threshold or if they operate more than a specified number of hours each month.

Family Literacy

Literacy for all family members. Family literacy programs frequently combine adult literacy, preschool/school-age education, and parenting education.

Free Play

An unhurried time for children to choose their own play activities, with a minimum of adult direction. Providers may observe, intervene, or join the play, as needed. Free play may be indoors or outdoors.

Gross Motor Development

A child's development of large muscle movement and control.

Head Start

A federal program that provides comprehensive developmental services for low-income, preschool children ages 3-5 and social services for their families. Head Start began in 1965 and is administered by the Administration for Children and Families of the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. Head Start provides services in four areas: education, health, parent involvement and social services. Grants are awarded to local public or private non-profit agencies.

IDEA - Individuals with Disabilities Education Act

A federal program that provides grants to states and jurisdictions to support the planning of service systems and the delivery of services, including evaluation and assessment, for young children who have or are at risk of developmental delays/disabilities. Funds are provided through the Infants and Toddlers Program (known as Part C of IDEA) for services to children birth through 2 years of age, and through the Preschool Program (known as Part B-Section 619 of IDEA) for services to children ages 3-5.

ITERS-Infant Toddler Environment Rating Scale

A 35-item instrument designed to evaluate the quality of a child care setting for infants and toddlers. The scale is divided into 7 areas: furnishings and displays for children; personal care routines; listening and talking; learning activities; interaction; program structure; and adult needs.

Ill Child Care

Child care services provided to a child who has a mild illness. Similar terms include "mildly ill child care" and "sick child care."

In-Home Child Care

Child care provided in the child's home by relatives or non-relatives during the hours when parents are working. Non-relative caregivers are sometimes called nannies, babysitters and au pairs.

In-Kind

A contribution of property, supplies, or services that are contributed by non-federal third parties without charge to the program.

Inclusion

The principle of enabling all children, regardless of their diverse abilities, to participate actively in natural settings within their communities.

Informal Care

A term used for child care provided by relatives, friends and neighbors in the child's own home or in another home, often in unregulated settings. Related terms include kith and kin child care, and child care by family, friends, and neighbors.

Kith and Kin Child Care

A term used for child care provided by relatives (kin), and friends and neighbors (kith) in the child's own home or in another home, often in unregulated settings. Related terms include informal child care, and child care by family, friends, and neighbors.

Learning Disability

An impairment in a specific mental process which affects learning.

License-Exempt Child Care

Legally operating child care that is exempt from the regulatory system of the state or community. In many cases, subsidized child care that is otherwise license-exempt must comply with requirements of the subsidy system (e.g., criminal records checks of providers).

Licensed Child Care

Child care programs operated in homes or in facilities that fall within the regulatory system of a state or community and comply with those regulations. Many states have different levels of regulatory requirements and use different terms to refer to these levels (e.g., licensing, certification, registration).

Licensing Inspection

On-site inspection of a facility to assure compliance with licensing or other regulatory requirements.

Licensing or Regulatory Requirements

Requirement necessary for a provider to legally operate child care services in a state or locality, including registration requirements established under state, local, or Tribal law.

Manipulative Toys

Small toys that foster fine-motor development and eye-hand coordination, such as nesting cups, puzzles, interlocking blocks, and materials from nature.

Market Rate

The price charged by providers for child care services offered to privately paying families. Under CCDF, state lead agencies are required to conduct a market rate survey every two years to determine the price of child care throughout the state. In their state plans, lead agencies are required to describe how the rates they pay to child care providers serving subsidized children ensure access to the child care market. This should include a description of how payment rates are adequate, based on the local market survey.

Maternity Leave

Paid or unpaid time off work to care for a new baby, either after adoption or giving birth. In the U.S., under the Family and Medical Leave Act of 1993, companies with 50 or more employees are required to offer eligible employees up to 12 weeks of unpaid leave during any 12-month period after the birth, adoption, or foster care placement of a child.

Migrant child care

Special child care programs designed to serve children of migrant workers while their parents work.

Mildly Ill Child Care

Child care services provided to a child who has a mild illness. Similar terms include "ill child care" and "sick child care."

Military Child Care

Child care supported by the Department of Defense (DoD) to children of military personnel. In response to the Military Child Care Act of 1989, the DoD created a child care system that included monitoring and oversight, staff training and wage standards, program accreditation, and reduced costs to families.

Mixed Age Grouping

Grouping children or students so that the chronological age span is greater than one year. Multiple-age grouping is prevalent in family child care.

Needs Assessment

An analysis that studies the needs of a specific group (e.g., child care workers, low-income families, specific neighborhoods), presents the results in a written statement detailing those needs (such as training needs, needs for health services, etc.), and identifies the actions required to fulfill these needs, for the purpose of program development and implementation.

Non-Traditional Hour Child Care

Care provided during non-traditional work hours (i.e. weekends, work between either before 6am or after 7pm Monday-Friday).

Nursery Schools

Group programs designed for children ages 3-5. Normally they operated for 3-4 hours per day, and from 2-5 days a week.

On-Site Child Care

Child care programs that occur in facilities where parents are on the premises.

Parent Choice

Accessibility by parents to a range of types of child care and types of providers. The term often is used to refer to the CCDF stipulation that parents receiving subsidies should be able to use all legal forms of care, even if a form child care would be otherwise unregulated by the state.

Parent Education

Instruction or information directed toward parents on effective parenting.

Parental Leave

Job protected leave for the birth, adoption, or serious illness of a child.

Part-Time Child Care

A child care arrangement where children attend on a regular schedule but less than full time.

Part-Year Child Care

Child care that is offered less than 12 months a year. Typical programs include summer camps and summer child care for school-age children

or younger children enrolled in 9-month early education programs, such as some Head Start and pre-kindergarten programs.

Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunities Reconciliation Act of 1996 (PRWORA)

PRWORA is the federal welfare reform act. Titles in the act provide block grants for temporary assistance to needy families and child care; changes to Supplemental Security Income, child support, child protection, child nutrition, and food stamp program requirements; and restriction of welfare and public assistance benefits for aliens. PRWORA replaced AFDC programs with a stable block grant for six years. The replacement block grant program is Temporary Assistance for Needy Families, which provides states greater flexibility in designing eligibility, benefit calculation and other criteria.

Physical Disabilities

Disorders that result in significantly reduced bodily function, mobility, or endurance.

Pre-Kindergarten

Programs designed children who are ages 3-5, generally designed to provide children with early education experiences that prepare them for school. Also sometimes referred to as preschool and nursery school programs.

Preschool Programs

Programs that provide care for children ages 3-5. Normally they operated for three to four hours per day, and from two to five days a week.

Preservice Training

In the child care field, refers to education and training programs offered to child care staff prior to their formal work in a child care program.

Professional Development

In the child care field, the term refers to opportunities for child care providers to get ongoing training to increase their preparation and skill to care for children. These include mentoring programs, credentialing programs, in-service training, and degree programs.

Professional Isolation

A condition of professional individuals or groups characterized by lack of communication or interaction with colleagues, the relevant

professional community, or related professional organizations.

Quality

Quality child care commonly refers to early childhood settings in which children are safe, healthy, and receive appropriately stimulation. Care settings are responsive, allowing children to form secure attachments to nurturing adults. Quality programs or providers offer engaging, appropriate activities in settings that facilitate healthy growth and development, and prepare children for or promote their success in school.

Quality Initiatives

Initiatives that are designed to increase the quality or availability of child care programs or to provide parents with information and support to enhance their ability to select child care arrangements most suited to their family and child's needs. The CCDF provides funds to states to support such initiatives. Common quality initiatives include child care resource and referral services for parents, training and professional development and wage enhancement for staff, and facility-improvement and accreditation for child care programs.

Regulated Child Care

Child care facilities and homes that comply with either a state's regulatory system or another system of regulation. In the United States, there is considerable state variation in the characteristics of the homes and facilities that must comply with regulations, as well as in the regulations themselves. A related term is "licensed child care," which often refers to a particular level or standard of regulation.

Relative Child Care

Child care provided by extended family members either within the child's home or at the relative's home. These forms of child care are often referred to as informal care or child care by kith and kin.

Reporting Requirements

Information that must be reported to comply with federal or state law. Under the CCDF, states must report information about child care subsidy expenditures, numbers and characteristics of children and families who receive subsidies, the types of services that they receive, and other information.

Respite Child Care

Child care services offered to provide respite to a child's primary caregiver.

Retention

In the child care field, the term often refers to issues related to the reduction in the turnover of child care staff.

School Readiness

The state of early development that enables an individual child to engage in and benefit from first grade learning experiences. Researchers, policymakers, and advocates have described school readiness in different ways, but generally they refer to children's development in five arenas: health and physical development; social and emotional development; approaches toward learning; language development and communication; and, cognition and general knowledge. Some policymakers and researchers also use the term "school readiness" to describe a school's capacity to educate children.

School-Age Child Care

Child care for any child who is at least five years old and supplements the school day or the school year.

School-Based Child Care

Child care programs that occur in school facilities.

Self Care

In the child care field, a term used to describe situations when children are not supervised by adults or older children while parents are working.

Sick Child Care

Child care services provided to a child who has a mild illness. Similar terms include "ill child care" and "mildly ill child care."

Sliding Fee Scale

A formula for determining the amount of child care fees or co-payments to be paid by parents or guardians, usually based on income. Families eligible for CCDF-subsidized child care pay fees according to a sliding fee scale developed by the state, territory, or Tribe. A state may waive fees may for families with incomes below 100% of the federal poverty level.

Special Education

Educational programs and services for disabled and/or gifted individuals who have intellectually, physically, emotionally, or socially different characteristics from those who can be taught through normal methods or materials.

Special Needs Child

A child under the age of 18 who requires a level of care over and above the norm for his or her age.

Subsidized Child Care

Child care that is at least partially funded by public or charitable funds to decrease its cost for parents.

Subsidy

Private or public assistance that reduces the cost of a service for its user.

Subsidy Take-Up Rates

The rate at which eligible families use child care subsidies. "Take-up rate" is a term generally used when all families who are eligible for a service have access to it. In the case of child care services, a state may choose to offer child care subsidies to a portion of those who are eligible for them and many have waiting lists because of limited funding.

Supplemental Child Care

A secondary form of child care that supplements a primary arrangement, for example, a grandmother who cares for the child after Head Start classes end or for the time when a center is closed.

Supply Building

Efforts to increase the quantity of high-quality family child care and/or center based programs in a particular local area.

Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF)

A component of Personal Responsibility Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act (PRWORA). TANF replaced the former Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) and Job Opportunities and Basic Skills Training (JOBS) programs, ending the federal entitlement to assistance. States each receive a block grant and have flexibility to design their TANF programs in ways that promote work, responsibility, self-sufficiency, and strengthen families. TANF's purposes are: to provide assistance to needy families so that children can be cared for in their own homes; to reduce dependency by promoting job preparation, work and marriage; to prevent out-of-wedlock pregnancies; and to encourage the formation and maintenance of two-parent families. With some exceptions, TANF cash-assistance recipients generally are subject to work requirements and a five-year lifetime limit.

Therapeutic Child Care

Child care services offered provided for at-risk children, such as children in homeless families, and in families with issues related to alcohol and substance abuse, violence, and neglect. Therapeutic child care is commonly an integrated complement of services provided by professional and paraprofessional staff and includes a well structured treatment program for young children provided in a safe, nurturing, stimulating environment. It often is offered as one of a complement of services for a family.

Tiered Reimbursement System

A subsidy payment system that offers higher payments for child care that meets higher quality standards or for child care that is in short supply.

Title 1

Part of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act legislation of the U.S. Department of Education. Section A of Title 1 describes how funds under this Act may be used to provide early education development services to low-income children through a local education agency (LEA). These services may be coordinated/integrated with other preschool programs.

Transitional Child Care

Child care subsidies offered to families who have transitioned from the cash assistance system to employment. The Family Support Act

of 1986 established a federal Transitional Child Care program, which was replaced by the Child Care and Development Fund (CCDF). Some states continue to operate their own Transitional Child Care programs.

Tribal Child Care

Publicly supported child care programs offered by Native American Tribes in the United States. Federally recognized Tribes are CCDF grantees.

Unlicensed Child Care

Child care programs that have not been licensed by the state. The term often refers both to child care that can be legally unlicensed as well as programs that should be but are not licensed.

Unregulated Child Care

Child care programs that are not regulated. The term often refers both to child care that can be legally unregulated as well as those programs that should be but are not regulated.

Vouchers

In the child care field, refers to a form of payment for subsidized child care. States often have different definitions regarding the exact nature of vouchers, and sometimes refer to them as certificates.

Work Requirements

Requirements related to employment upon which receipt of a child care subsidy or cash assistance is contingent.

Wrap Around Child Care Programs

Child care designed fill the gap between another early childhood program's hours and the hours that parents work.

Appendix B. North Pima Regional Strategic Plan for SFY 2013 – 2015

Section III B. Strategic Plan for SFY 2013 – 2015 Regional Priorities, Selected FTF Indicators and Priority Roles, and Strategies to Achieve Outcomes

Regional Priority to be addressed	School Readiness Indicators Correlated to the needs and priority roles	FTF Priority Roles in the Early Childhood System	SFY 2013-2015 Strategies
Increase professional development opportunities for early childhood educators, especially that which leads to degree	1. #/% of children demonstrating school readiness at kindergarten entry in the developmental domains of social-emotional, language and literacy, cognitive, and motor and physical	Professional Development System - Convene partners, provide leadership, and provide funding for the development and enhancement of an early childhood professional development system that addresses availability, accessibility, affordability, quality, and articulation.	Innovative Professional Development* REWARDS Consultation: Language and Communication (FY13 Only)
Increase access to high quality care and education settings	2. #/% of children enrolled in an early care and education program with a Quality First rating of 3-5 stars	Quality, Access, and Affordability of Regulated Early Care and Education Settings – Convene partners, provide leadership, and provide funding for increased availability of and access to high quality, regulated, culturally responsive and affordable early care and education programs.	Quality First Additional TEACH Expansion: Increase Slots/Capital Expense
Increase family support and education	3. #/% of children with special needs enrolled in an inclusive early care and education program with a Quality First rating of 3-5 stars	Supports and Services for Families - Convene partners, provide leadership, provide funding, and advocate for development, enhancement, and sustainability of a variety of high quality, culturally responsive, and affordable services, supports, and community resources for young children and their families.	Home Visitation Community Based Parent Education
Increase access to health services	8. #/% of children receiving timely well child visits		
Build public awareness of the importance of early childhood education and understanding of child development	10. % of families who report they are competent and confident about their ability to support their child's safety, health, and wellbeing	Access to Quality Health Care Coverage and Services - Collaborate with partners to increase access to high quality health care services (including oral health and mental health) and affordable health care coverage for young children and their families.	Coordination: Community Partnerships* Community Awareness
Increase access to nutrition information in early care and education settings		Building Public Awareness and Support - Convene partners, provide leadership, and provide funding for efforts to increase public awareness of and support for early childhood development, health, and early education among partners, public officials, policy makers, and the public.	Community Outreach Mental Health Consultation
		Nutrition and Physical Activity - Collaborate with partners to support improved nutrition and increased age/developmentally appropriate physical activity levels among young children.	Statewide Evaluation Recruitment: Stipends/Loan Forgiveness (Admin. Costs)
			(*) Indicates new strategy for this Regional Partnership Council

Appendix C. North Pima Regional Strategic Plan for SFY 2013




North Pima Regional Partnership Council

Allocations and Funding Sources	SFY13	
FY Allocation	\$1,874,166	
Population Based Allocation	\$1,391,568	
Discretionary Allocation	\$168,111	
Other (FTF Fund balance addition)	\$314,487	
Carry Forward From Previous Year	\$784,887	
Total Regional Council Funds Available	\$2,659,053	
Strategies	Proposed Allotment	Board Approvals, 1/17-18, 2012 SFY13 Strategies and Amounts
Community Based Professional Development Early Care and Education Professionals	\$150,000	Approved
FTF Professional REWARD\$ (<i>statewide</i>)	\$56,000	Approved
Consultation: Language and Communication	\$135,000	Approved
Quality First (<i>statewide</i>)	\$392,913	Held
Quality First Child Care Scholarships (<i>statewide</i>)	\$812,408	Approved
Child Care Health Consultation (<i>statewide</i>)	\$57,960	Approved
Scholarships TEACH (<i>statewide</i>)	\$75,900	Approved
Expansion: Increase slots and/or capital expense	\$75,000	Approved
Home Visitation	\$300,000	Approved
Parent Education Community-Based Training	\$100,000	Approved
Community Partnerships	\$39,600	Approved
Community Awareness (<i>FTF directed</i>)	\$2,000	Approved
Community Outreach (<i>FTF directed</i>)	\$13,000	Approved
Mental Health Consultation (<i>statewide</i>)	\$123,000	Approved
Statewide Evaluation (<i>statewide</i>) (<i>FTF directed</i>)	\$69,515	Approved
Recruitment – Stipends/Loan Forgiveness	\$10,500	Approved
Proposed Allotment Total	\$2,412,796	
Approved Allotment Total	\$2,019,883	

North Pima Regional Partnership Council

Goal Area	Strategy	Strategy Description	Total Funds Available	Service Provider (FTF Contractor)	Awarded Amount
Quality and Access	Quality First Child Care Scholarships	Provides scholarships to children to attend quality early care and education programs. Helps low-income families afford a better educational beginning for their children.	\$1,962,499	Valley of the Sun United Way	\$1,391,670
	Quality First	Supports provided to early care and education centers and homes to improve the quality of programs, including: on-site coaching; program assessment; financial resources; teacher education scholarships; and consultants specializing in health and safety practices. Expands the number of children who have access to high quality care and education, including learning materials that are developmentally appropriate, a curriculum focused on early literacy and teachers trained to work with infants, toddlers and preschoolers.		Southwest Human Development Valley of the Sun United Way	\$41,228 \$449,511
	Expansion: Increase slots and/or capital expense	Recruits new or existing providers to begin to serve or expand services. May assist with planning, licensing or certification process for new centers or homes, or provide support to a provider to improve the quality of facility or programs. Increases the number of child care providers who are state/tribal licensed or certified, and strengthens the skills of caregivers in those settings who are working with children birth to 5 years old.		Child and Family Resources Inc.	\$75,000
	FTF Professional REWARDS	Improves retention of early care and education teachers through financial incentives. Keeps the best teachers with our youngest kids by rewarding longevity and continuous improvement of their skills.		Valley of the Sun United Way	\$54,000
Professional Development	Community Based Professional Development Early Care and Education Professionals	Provides quality education and training in community settings to early care and education professionals. Improves the professional skills of those providing care and education to children 5 and younger.		United Way of Tucson and Southern Arizona	\$150,000

Appendix D. North Pima Regional Strategic Plan for SFY 2014, page 2


FIRST THINGS FIRST
Ready for School. Set for Life.

SFY2014 SERVICES FUNDED FOR CHILDREN
REGIONAL PROGRAMS

North Pima Regional Partnership Council

Health			\$213,216		
	Mental Health Consultation	Provides mental health consultation to teachers and caregivers, and tuition reimbursement to support professional development to increase capacity of workforce. Helps child care staff and early childhood programs to support the social-emotional development of young children.		Southwest Human Development	\$123,000
	Child Care Health Consultation	Provides qualified health professionals who assist child care providers in achieving high standards related to health and safety for the children in their care. Improves the health and safety of children in a variety of child care settings.		First Things First (FTF-Directed) Maricopa County Department of Public Health Pima County Health Department University of Arizona Cooperative Extension	\$4,853 \$1,664 \$72,525 \$1,513
Family Support			\$400,000		
	Parent Education Community-Based Training	Provides classes on parenting, child development and problem-solving skills. Strengthens families with young children by providing voluntary classes in community-based settings.		United Way of Tucson and Southern Arizona	\$100,000
	Home Visitation	Provides voluntary in-home services for infants, children and their families, focusing on parenting skills, early physical and social development, literacy, health and nutrition. Connect families to resources to support their child's health and early learning. Gives young children stronger, more supportive relationships with their parents through in-home services on a variety of topics, including parenting skills, early childhood development, literacy, etc. Connects parents with community resources to help them better support their child's health and early learning.		Arizona Department of Economic Security Sunnyside School District United Way of Tucson and Southern Arizona	\$3,599 \$151,102 \$145,245
Evaluation			\$180,826		
	Statewide Evaluation	Statewide evaluation includes the studies and evaluation work which inform the FTF Board and the 31 Regional Partnership Councils, examples are baseline Needs and Assets reports, specific focused studies, and statewide research and evaluation on the developing early childhood system.		First Things First (FTF-Directed)	\$150,826

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Appendix D. North Pima Regional Strategic Plan for SFY 2014, page 3

FIRST THINGS FIRST <i>Ready for School. Set for Life.</i>		SFY2014 SERVICES FUNDED FOR CHILDREN REGIONAL PROGRAMS	
North Pima Regional Partnership Council			
Community Awareness	Regional Family Support Strategies	Evaluation study conducted to determine the effectiveness, impact, and relative merits of regional family support strategies.	First Things First (FTF-Directed) \$30,000
	Community Outreach	Provides grassroots support and engagement to increase parent and community awareness of the importance of early childhood development and health.	\$15,000
	Community Awareness	Provides grassroots support and engagement to increase parent and community awareness of the importance of early childhood development and health.	First Things First (FTF-Directed) \$13,000
	Community Awareness	Uses a variety of community-based activities and materials to increase public awareness of the critical importance of early childhood development and health so that all Arizonans are actively engaged in supporting young kids in their communities.	First Things First (FTF-Directed) \$2,000

APPENDIX E. Table Sources for Data Downloaded from 2000, 2010 Census, 2007-2011 and 2008-2012 American Community Surveys and Data Set Considerations

ZIP codes and ZIP code Tabulation Areas (ZCTAs)

Census 2000 and 2010 population data were provided at the zip code level for this report. The following describes how ZCTAs are configured and how they relate to zip codes.

ZIP Code Tabulation Areas (ZCTAs) are approximate area representations of U.S. Postal Service (USPS) five-digit ZIP Code service areas that the Census Bureau creates using whole blocks to present statistical data from censuses and surveys. The Census Bureau defines ZCTAs by allocating each block that contains addresses to a single ZCTA, usually to the ZCTA that reflects the most frequently occurring ZIP Code for the addresses within that tabulation block. Blocks that do not contain addresses but are completely surrounded by a single ZCTA (enclaves) are assigned to the surrounding ZCTA; those surrounded by multiple ZCTAs will be added to a single ZCTA based on limited buffering performed between multiple ZCTAs. The Census Bureau identifies five-digit ZCTAs using a five-character numeric code that represents the most frequently occurring USPS ZIP Code within that ZCTA, and this code may contain leading zeros.

Definition obtained from https://www.census.gov/geo/reference/gtc/gtc_zcta.html

Poverty Estimates Provided by FTF

FTF IT staff took U.S. Census Bureau 2010 Census Population Counts by census block for children zero through five and proportionally allocated the U.S. Census Bureau, 2007–2011 American Community Survey poverty numbers to those census blocks with children zero through five. Each census block was assigned a zip code based on what zip code made up the most land area of the census block. Zip codes were assigned to regions, and regional totals were calculated from the appropriate zip codes.

Calculating Regional Totals for the North Pima Region from Various Data Sources

Regional totals for the numerous indicators provided in this report were calculated by aggregating the numbers from each populated zip code in the region using the following list of zip codes: 85619, 85653, 85654, 85658, 85704, 85718, 85737, 85739, 85741, 85742, 85743, 85749, 85750, and 85755.

Population Statistics for Arizona and Pima County, Census 2000 and ACS 2007-2011

Table P1. Total Population - Universe: Total population; Data Set: Census 2000 Summary File 1 (SF 1) 100-Percent Data

Table P14. Sex By Age For The Population Under 20 Years [43] - Universe: Population under 20 years, Data Set: Census 2000 Summary File 1 (SF 1) 100-Percent Data

Table P35. Family Type By Presence And Age Of Related Children - Universe: Families, Data Set: Census 2000 Summary File 1 (SF 1) 100-Percent Data

Note: 2007-2011 ACS population estimates presented at the regional and zip code levels were provided by First Things First's Evaluation Unit. Arizona and Pima County population and poverty data are from Table B17001.

The Number and Proportion of Children Birth through Age Five Below Poverty for Arizona, Pima County, Census 2000.

Census Table P90. Poverty Status In 1999 Of Families By Family Type By Presence Of Related Children Under 18 Years By Age Of Related Children [41] - Universe: Families; Data Set: Census 2000 Summary File 3 (Sf 3) - Sample Data

Census Table P14. Sex By Age For The Population Under 20 Years [43] - Universe: Population Under 20 Years; Data Set: Census 2000 Summary File 1 (Sf 1) 100-Percent Data

(Note: 2008-2012 ACS poverty estimates presented at the state, regional and zip code levels were provided by First Things First's Evaluation Unit.)

Race/Ethnicity for Arizona and Pima County, Census 2010

Census Table P3. Race - Universe: Total population; Data Set: 2010 Census Summary File 1 (SF 1) 100-Percent Data

Census Table P4. Hispanic Or Latino By Race - Universe: Total population; Data Set: 2010 Census Summary File 1 (SF 1) 100-Percent Data

Census Table P12a. Sex By Age (White Alone) - Universe: People Who Are White Alone; Data Set: 2010 Census Summary File 1 (Sf 1) 100-Percent Data

Census Table P12b. Sex By Age (Black Or African American Alone) - Universe: People Who Are Black Or African American Alone; Data Set: 2010 Census Summary File 1 (Sf 1) 100-Percent Data

Census Table P12c. Sex By Age (American Indian And Alaska Native Alone) - Universe: People Who Are American Indian And Alaska Native Alone; Data Set: 2010 Census Summary File 1 (Sf 1) 100-Percent Data

Census Table P12d. Sex By Age (Asian Alone) - Universe: People Who Are Asian Alone; Data Set: 2010 Census Summary File 1 (Sf 1) 100-Percent Data

Census Table P12e. Sex By Age (Native Hawaiian / Pacific Islander Alone) - Universe: People Who Are Native Hawaiian / Pacific Islander Alone; Data Set: 2010 Census Summary File 1 (Sf 1) 100-Percent Data

Census Table P12f. Sex By Age (Some other Race Alone) - Universe: People Who Are Some Other Race Alone; Data Set: 2010 Census Summary File 1 (Sf 1) 100-Percent Data

Census Table P12h. Sex By Age (Hispanic Or Latino) - Universe: People Who Are Hispanic Or Latino; Data Set: 2010 Census Summary File 1 (Sf 1) 100-Percent Data

Employment Status of Parents Living with Own Children Birth through Age Five in Arizona and Pima County

ACS Table B23008. Age of Own Children Under 18 Years Old in Families and Subfamilies By Living Arrangements by Employment Status of Parents - Universe: Own children under 18 years in families and subfamilies; Data Set: ACS 2008-2012.

**Educational Attainment of New Mothers in Pima County
(Women 15-50 Who Gave Birth During the Past 12 Months)**

ACS TABLE B13014. Women 15 To 50 Years Who Had A Birth In The Past 12 Months By Marital Status And Educational Attainment - Universe: Women 15 To 50 Years, Data Set: ACS 2008-2012.

Median Family Income Pima County and Tucson

ACS Table DP03 Selected Economic Characteristics selecting for Pima County and Tucson: Data Set: ACS 2008-2012 (referred to on page 16 of the report).

CPS Data provided by Department of Economic Security through First Things First

The data set received from DES Child Protective Services for SFY 2010, 2011 and 2012 presents the number of children that entered foster care at the age of five or younger who were removed from their homes due to child abuse and neglect. The data set identified removals by zip code, and some zip codes were assigned to multiple counties. We included the count for the removals identified where the zip code was assigned to the county where it lies geographically, due to a lack of explanation and clarity regarding why some zip codes were associated with counties where that zip code is not located geographically.

Appendix F. North Pima Region Quality First Enrolled Providers 2013 (Total = 31)

Centers

85741 Alpha Care, Inc. Wright Brothers Christian Academy

8251 North Thornydale Road Tucson, AZ 85741

Jacqueline Gould Director p 520-744-3919

Jacquie@wrightbrothersca.com f 520-744-8491

Regional Funded

85704 Amphitheater Public School District

A.P.S. - Canyon Del Oro High School

25 West Calle Concordia Oro Valley, AZ 85704

Jennifer Atteberry-Pierpont Director p 520-696-5649

jatteberry@amphi.com f 520-696-5768

Regional Funded

85718 Catalina Foothills School District Community Schools

Valley View Early Learning Center 3435 East Sunrise Drive Tucson, AZ 85718

Dana Mulay Director p 520-209-7650

dmulay@cfsd16.org f 520-209-7664

Regional Funded

85741 Children's Learning Adventure Child Care Centers, LLC

Children's Learning Adventure #6669

2190 West River Road Tucson, AZ 85741-3889

Juan Sanchez Manager p 520-404-3226

jsanchez@childrenslearningadventure.com f 520-888-3113

Regional Funded

85704 Community Extension Programs

C.E.P. Inc. Preschool - Lulu Walker

1750 West Roller Coaster Tucson, AZ 85704

Sara Mordecai Director p 520-696-6573

smordecai@amphi.com f 520-888-2256

Regional Funded

85737 Community Extension Programs, Inc.

Copper Creek Early Learning Center

11620 North Copper Springs Trail Tucson, AZ 85737-9469

Katherine (Katie) Woodall

Director, Copper Creek Early Learning Center p 520-696-6836

kwoodall@cep-az.org f 520-696-6808

Regional Funded

85704 Creative Kids Preschool, Inc.

Creative Kids Preschool

1310 West Ina Road Tucson, AZ 85704

Linda Kovacs Owner p 520-575-6565

lindak617@yahoo.com f 520-575-1455

Regional Funded

85704 D&J Educational inc.

Desert Skies preschool

7730 North Oracle Road Tucson, AZ 85704

Dorina Morrison Director p 520-297-6121

desertsdkies@dnjeducational.com f 520-749-0119
Regional Funded

**85741 Daily Early Learning Academy
Daisy Early Learning Academy**

2325 West Sunset Road Tucson, AZ 85741
Meryem Kocak Director p 520-665-3450
mkocak@daisyearlylearning.org f 520-665-3455
Regional Funded

**85739 First Baptist Christian Pre Kindergarden
First Baptist Christian Pre Kindergarden**

3505 East Wilds Road Tucson, AZ 85739
Tamara Capuano Director p 520-818-9360
firstbapprek@aol.com f 520-818-2874
Regional Funded

**85737 Knowledge Learning Corporation
La Canada KinderCare**

10455 North La Canada Drive Oro Valley, AZ 85737
Leta Hartill Director p 520-742-6298
000413@klcorp.com f 520-219-9683
Regional Funded

**85741 Knowlege Learning Coporation
Ina Kindercare**

7277 North Old Father Tucson, AZ 85741
Jacki Gabrey Director p 520-744-3084
000385@klcorp.com f 520-579-5881
Regional Funded

**85741 Learning Care Group
La Petite Academy of Tucson - Thornydale**

7930 North Thornydale Road Tucson, AZ 85741
Tiffany Fay Director p 520-744-4992
tfay@lapetite.com f 520-744-7008
Regional Funded

**85741 Learning Care Group
Childtime Childcare**

7090 North Thornydale Tucson, AZ 85741
Grace Arzola Director p 520-744-9500
1413@childtime.com f 520-744-1952
Regional Funded

**85749 Learning Care Group
La Petite Academy of Tucson - Tanque Verde**

8940 East Tanque Verde Road Tucson, AZ 85749
Christina Neuman Director p 520-749-1178
cneuman@lapetite.com f 520-749-9123
Regional Funded

**85750 Learning Care Group
Childtime Children's Center #1**

5675 East River Tucson, AZ 85750
Cheyenne Kelley Director p 520-615-3300

bparks@childtime.com f 520-615-5012
Regional Funded

**85739 Los Ninos Day Care of Catalina Llc.
Los Ninos Day Care Of Catalina**

16090 North Vernon Drive Tucson, AZ 85739
Patricia Gonzales Owner p 520-818-2305
losninos2@live.com
Regional Funded

**85653 Marana Unified School District
Roadrunner Preschool**

16651 West Calle Carmela Marana, AZ 85653
Donna Washington Coordinator p 520-616-4504
D.J.Washington@maranausd.org f 520-682-1368
Regional Funded

**85742 Marana Unified School District
M.U.S.D.#6 - Quail Run Preschool**

4600 West Cortaro Farms Road Tucson, AZ 85742
Donna Washington Coordinator p 520-616-4504
D.J.Washington@maranausd.org f 520-682-1368
Regional Funded

**85743 Marana Unified School District
M.U.S.D.#6 - Desert Winds Preschool**

12675 West Rudasill Road Tucson, AZ 85743
Donna Washington Coordinator p 520-616-4504
D.J.Washington@maranausd.org f 520-682-1638
Regional Funded

**85743 Marana Unified School District
M.U.S.D.#6 - Twin Peaks Preschool**

7995 West Twin Peaks Road Tucson, AZ 85743
Donna Washington Coordinator p 520-616-4504
D.J.Washington@maranausd.org f 520-682-1368
Regional Funded

**85743 Marana Unified School District
M.U.S.D.#6 - Coyote Trail Preschool**

8000 North Silverbell Road Tucson, AZ 85743
Donna Washington Coordinator p 520-616-4504
D.J.Washington@maranausd.org f 520-682-1368
Regional Funded

**85737 Mini-Skool Early Learning Center
Pusch Ridge Preschool**

10361 North Oracle Road Oro Valley, AZ 85737
Bobbie O'Neal Director p 520-797-7527
boneal@mini-skool.com f 520-797-7837
Regional Funded

**85742 Open Arms Preschool & Kindergarten
Open Arms Preschool & Kindergarten LLC**

9095 North Bald Eagle Avenue Tucson, AZ 85742-9517
Annett Romo Director p 520-744-8505

annett.r@lcjbinc.com f 520-744-2445
Regional Funded

85750 St. Alban's Preschool

St. Alban's Preschool

3738 North Old Sabino Canyon Tucson, AZ 85750
Colleen Fabel Epstein Director p 520-296-2043
stucolleen@cox.net f 520-296-2043
Regional Funded

85718 St. Thomas Preschool

St. Thomas Preschool

5150 N. Valley View Road Tucson, AZ 85718-6121
Michelle Garmon Director p 520-577-0503
stthomaspreschool@gmail.com f 520-577-0441
Regional Funded

85718 Tucson Jewish Community Center

Tucson Jewish Community Center

3800 East River Road Tucson, AZ 85718
Amy Dewitt Co-Director p 520-615-5437
adewitt@tucsonjcc.org f 520-529-0373
Regional Funded

Homes

85742 Busy Bees Child Care

Cinthy Areli Gonzales

3619 West Sunbonnet Place Tucson, AZ 85742-1150
Cinthy Areli Gonzales Owner p 520-850-8037
busybeestucson@yahoo.com
Regional Funded

85742 Kids Clubhouse Child Care and Preschool LLC

Kids Clubhouse Child Care and Preschool LLC

3624 West Butterfly Ln Tucson, AZ 85742
Brandi Bernal-Herrera Owner p 520-342-7165
kidsclubhouselc@gmail.com
Regional Funded

85742 Rafaela Gray

Rafaela Gray

5196 West Aquamarine Street Tucson, AZ 85742
Rafaela Gray Owner p 520-744-7268
roblesgrijalva3@gmail.com
Regional Funded

85741 Sunny Hills Childcare

Rachelle Sutton

3851 West Sunny Hills Place Tucson, AZ 85741
Rachelle Sutton Owner p 520-572-0108
rachellesutton@live.com
Regional Funded

APPENDIX G. DES Child Care Eligibility Fee Schedule 2012

ARIZONA DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC SECURITY CHILD CARE ASSISTANCE GROSS MONTHLY INCOME ELIGIBILITY CHART AND FEE SCHEDULE Effective July 1, 2012

CC-229 (7-12)

FAMILY SIZE	FEE LEVEL 1 (L1) MAXIMUM INCOME EQUAL TO OR LESS THAN 85% FPL*	FEE LEVEL 2 (L2) MAXIMUM INCOME EQUAL TO OR LESS THAN 100% FPL*	FEE LEVEL 3 (L3) MAXIMUM INCOME EQUAL TO OR LESS THAN 135% FPL*	FEE LEVEL 4 (L4) MAXIMUM INCOME EQUAL TO OR LESS THAN 145% FPL*	FEE LEVEL 5 (L5) MAXIMUM INCOME EQUAL TO OR LESS THAN 155% FPL*	FEE LEVEL 6 (L6) MAXIMUM INCOME EQUAL TO OR LESS THAN 165% FPL*
1	0 - 792	793 - 931	932 - 1,257	1,258 - 1,350	1,351 - 1,444	1,445 - 1,537
2	0 - 1,072	1,073 - 1,261	1,262 - 1,703	1,704 - 1,829	1,830 - 1,955	1,956 - 2,081
3	0 - 1,353	1,354 - 1,591	1,592 - 2,148	2,149 - 2,307	2,308 - 2,467	2,468 - 2,626
4	0 - 1,633	1,634 - 1,921	1,922 - 2,594	2,595 - 2,786	2,787 - 2,978	2,979 - 3,170
5	0 - 1,914	1,915 - 2,251	2,252 - 3,039	3,040 - 3,264	3,265 - 3,490	3,491 - 3,715
6	0 - 2,194	2,195 - 2,581	2,582 - 3,485	3,486 - 3,743	3,744 - 4,001	4,002 - 4,259
7	0 - 2,475	2,476 - 2,911	2,912 - 3,930	3,931 - 4,221	4,222 - 4,513	4,514 - 4,804
8	0 - 2,755	2,756 - 3,241	3,242 - 4,376	4,377 - 4,700	4,701 - 5,024	5,025 - 5,348
9	0 - 3,036	3,037 - 3,571	3,572 - 4,821	4,822 - 5,178	5,179 - 5,536	5,537 - 5,893
10	0 - 3,316	3,317 - 3,901	3,902 - 5,267	5,268 - 5,657	5,658 - 6,047	6,048 - 6,437
11	0 - 3,597	3,598 - 4,231	4,232 - 5,712	5,713 - 6,135	6,136 - 6,559	6,560 - 6,909**
12	0 - 3,877	3,878 - 4,561	4,562 - 6,158	6,159 - 6,614	6,615 - 7,050**	

MINIMUM REQUIRED CO-PAYMENTS

Per child in care	full day = \$1.00 part day = \$0.50	full day = \$2.00 part day = \$1.00	full day = \$3.00 part day = \$1.50	full day = \$5.00 part day = \$2.50	full day = \$7.00 part day = \$3.50	full day = \$10.00 part day = \$5.00
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For families receiving Transitional Child Care (TCC) there is no co-pay assigned beyond the 3rd child in the family

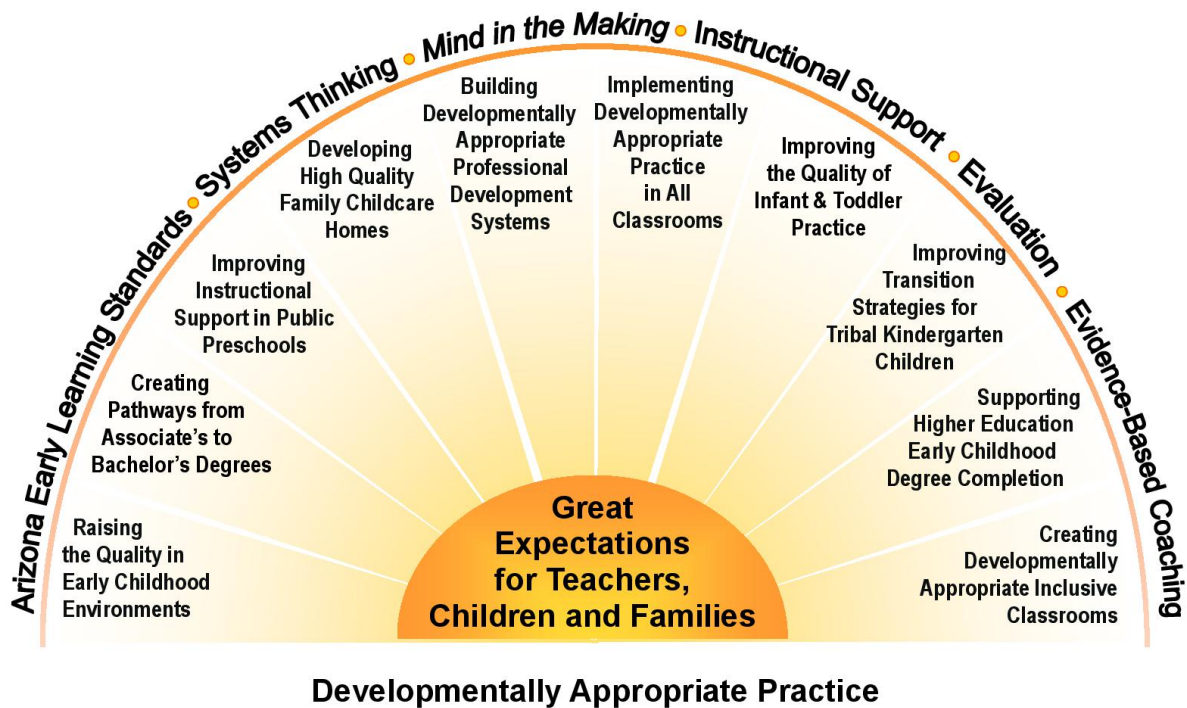
Full day = Six or more hours; Part day = Less than 6 hours

Families receiving Child Care Assistance based on Child Protective Services/Foster Care, the Jobs Program or those who are receiving Cash Assistance (CA) and are employed, may not have an assigned fee level and may not have a minimum required co-payment. However, all families may be responsible for charges above the minimum required co-payments if a provider's rates exceed allowable state reimbursement maximums and/or the provider has other additional charges.

* Federal Poverty Level (FPL) = US DHHS 2012 poverty guidelines. The Arizona state statutory limit for child care assistance is 165% of the Federal Poverty Level.

** Federal Child Care & Development Fund (CCDF) statutory limit is 85% of the 2012 State median income (SMI).

Early Childhood Professional Development & Leadership System



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Appendix H. Great Expectations for Children, Teachers and Families Cross-Regional Strategy in South, Central and North Pima Regions, page two

Great Expectations for Teachers, Children, and Families **First Things First Professional Development Systems Building** **Communities of Practice Descriptions for 2013-14**

1. Building a Developmentally Appropriate Professional Development System (United Way of Tucson and Southern Arizona, *First Focus on Kids*)
2. Improving and expanding the quality of infant and toddler practice (Child & Family Resources, *Project BEST*)
3. Creating Developmentally Appropriate inclusive early childhood education settings (Easter Seals Blake Foundation, *Inspire Inclusion*)
4. Implementing Developmentally Appropriate Practice (DAP) in classrooms by deepening teachers' understanding of DAP (Southern Arizona Association for the Education of Young Children, *Las Familias*)
5. Improving public preschool teachers' understanding and competence in providing sustained and intensive instructional support to all children (Tucson Unified School District)
6. Linking center owners, directors and teachers who serve the most vulnerable children to resources and information that will raise the quality of the children's environments (Early Childhood Development Group, *Linking Leaders*)
7. Developing family child care home providers' skills and knowledge about how developmentally appropriate physical activities and quality nutrition help to prepare healthy young children for school (UWTSA, ¡*Muévete, Muévete!*)
8. Improving teachers' strategies for smooth Kindergarten transitions for Tribal preschool children (Tohono O'odham Community College)
9. Facilitating completion of Early Childhood Associate's degrees at Pima Community College (PCC) and smooth transitions to Early Childhood Bachelor's degree programs, with a special focus on using Department supports at PCC and the University of Arizona College of Education (Pima Community College, *ENLACE*)
10. Increasing the number of students completing the Early Childhood Education Bachelor's Degree program or the Early Childhood Education Master's Degree program by reducing barriers and promoting alternatives that will lead to graduation (University of Arizona – College of Education)



**Appendix I. Health Facilities, Libraries, and Federally Subsidized Multi-Family Housing
Appearing in Zip Code Maps in North Pima Region
(Source: Pima County 2008 GIS Database)**

Health Facilities	City	Zip Code	Region
Northwest Medical Center	Marana	85653	North Pima
Marana Health Center	Marana	85653	North Pima
Tucson Heart Hospital	Tucson	85704	North Pima
Sonora Behavioral Health Hospital	Tucson	85704	North Pima
Northwest Hospital	Tucson	85741	North Pima
Picture Rocks Community Clinic	Tucson	85743	North Pima
Northwest Medical Center Oro Valley	Tucson	85755	North Pima

Federally Subsidized Multi-Family Housing	City	Zip code	Region
Marana Apartments	Marana	85653	North Pima
Don Frew Apartments	Marana	85653	North Pima
Country Club Of La Cholla	Tucson	85704	North Pima

Public Libraries	City	Zip Code	FTF Region
Geasa-Marana	Marana	85653	North Pima
Oro Valley Library	Tucson	85737	North Pima
Dewhirst-Catalina	Tucson	85739	North Pima
Nanini	Tucson	85741	North Pima
Wheeler Taft Abbett, Sr.	Tucson	85743	North Pima
Kirk-Bear Canyon	Tucson	85749	North Pima
Dusenberry-River	Tucson	85750	North Pima